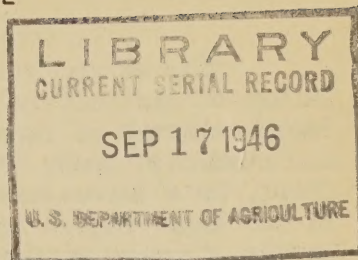


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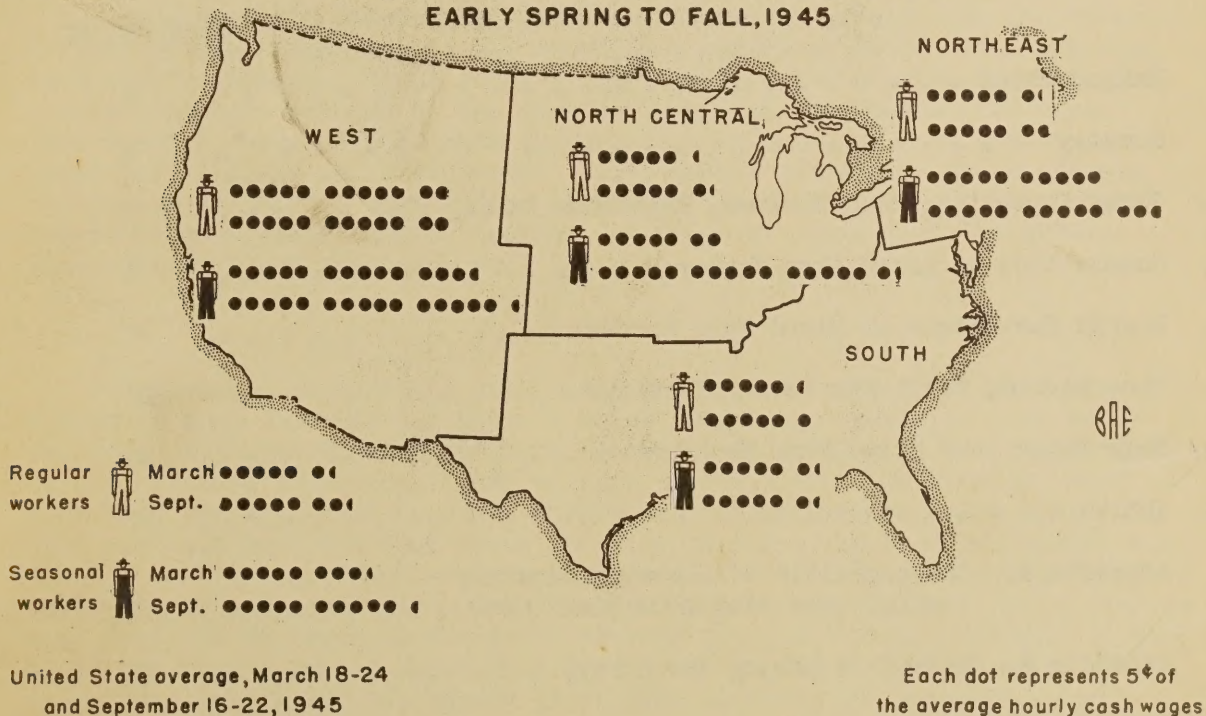
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



# WAGES AND WAGE RATES of HIRED FARM WORKERS

United States and Major Regions,  
September 1945

CHANGE IN HOURLY CASH WAGES OF REGULAR  
AND SEASONAL HIRED FARM WORKERS FROM  
EARLY SPRING TO FALL, 1945



SURVEYS OF WAGES AND WAGE RATES IN AGRICULTURE, REPORT NUMBER 16

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## PREFATORY NOTE

This is the sixteenth of a series of reports being issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics presenting results secured from enumerative sample surveys of farm wages and farm wage rates. The surveys were planned and conducted under the general direction of Conrad Taeuber, Office of the Chief, by a Bureau-wide Committee with Louis J. Ducoff as chairman. Members of the Wage Project Committee are as follows: Glen T. Barton, Emerson M. Brooks, Charles F. Camell, Charles A. Gibbons, Margaret Jarman Hagood, Roger F. Hale, Earl E. Houseman, Barbara B. Reagan. The State Agricultural Statisticians cooperated in conducting the field operations of the surveys.

The surveys include collection of information on wages and wage rates of all workers hired on a national sample of 20,000 farms during specified weeks of the year. This report presents the information obtained in the third of the national surveys which covered the week of September 16-22, 1945. In addition to reports on the national surveys, other reports are being issued on wages of seasonal labor in special crop areas of various States.

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Prepared by Louis J. Ducoff and Barbara B. Reagan

WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF HIRED FARM WORKERS, UNITED STATES  
AND MAJOR REGIONS, SEPTEMBER 1945

INTRODUCTION

This report is about the hired farm workers who were employed in the fall of 1945--the number and types of farm workers employed, the time they worked, and the cash wages they received. The report also provides information on the number of farms that used specified amounts of hired labor during the year. As work on farms is highly seasonal and the number of farm workers varies widely during the year, the fall situation in 1945 is contrasted throughout this report with the farm labor employed and wages paid in the early spring and in the late spring of the same year. Two earlier reports presented the picture for the third week in March and in May, 1945. <sup>1/</sup> From early spring to fall a large increase occurred in the number of hired farm workers employed, along with a rise in wage levels. In the third week of September there were nearly twice as many hired farm workers employed as in the third week of March 1945. From March to September, average hourly cash farm wages paid in the United States had increased from 35 cents an hour to 48 cents.

The facts on which this report is based were gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the third of a series of Nation-wide enumerative sample surveys. These surveys developed new information on a regional and Nation-wide basis as to the changes in the composition of the hired farm working force at different seasons of the year and as to wages and wage-differentials in agriculture. Subsequent reports from these surveys will present analyses of the wage structure in agriculture, with special reference to type-of-farming regions, to types of farms, and the type of work done by hired farm workers.

SUMMARY

Average cash earnings of hired farm workers in the United States increased from 35 cents per hour in March 1945 to 48 cents per hour in September 1945, as shown by National enumerative surveys made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Much of this increase was attributable to an increased proportion of seasonal workers in September working at fall jobs that are paid for at higher rates than are the types of seasonal operations done in the spring. From early spring to fall there occurs a large increase in the number of hired farm workers employed. About 3,240,000 hired workers were employed on farms in the third week of September 1945, or twice as many as in the third week of March 1945. Of those employed during the survey in September, only 2,783,000 worked 15 or more hours on the reporting farm.

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<sup>1/</sup> Reports numbers 4 and 7 in the series, Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

There was a slight net decrease in the number of farms hiring labor from May to September 1945. However, there were important shifts in the particular farms that hired labor in the two seasons. Half of the Nation's farms hired no labor in 1945. Only a tenth of all farm operators used or expected to use 250 or more man-days of hired labor during 1945, the equivalent of about 1 man-year or more. In the West only a small proportion of the farm operators reported the use of more than 4 man-years of hired labor in the year, yet they employed nearly two-thirds of the region's hired farm workers in the third week of September.

More than three-fourths of the hired farm workers that were employed in the third week of September were seasonal workers (those expecting to be employed by the reporting farmer for less than 6 months during the year). The number of seasonal workers employed in September was three and one-half times as large as in March. In the South alone there was an increase of over a million seasonal workers from early spring to fall. Most of these workers in the South were engaged in cotton picking.

In September 1945, the number of women employed as farm workers was more than double that in the preceding May. In the fall, women represented more than a fourth of the hired farm workers in the country. There was an increase from May to September in the number of hired farm workers over 65 years of age and a smaller increase in children under 14. In the South during March, May and September, over half of the hired farm workers in the region were Negroes. A third of all hired farm workers in the South in the fall were women.

Regular workers hardly shared in the increase in the average hourly cash wages from spring to fall. The average hourly earnings of regular workers only increased from 32 cents in March, to 34 cents in May, to 36 cents in September. Similarly, the average hourly wages of regular workers in each region increased 10 to 15 percent from early spring to fall, except in the West where there was little change. Average cash wages of seasonal workers increased from 41 cents per hour in the spring to 53 cents per hour in the fall, largely owing to the higher rates paid for fall seasonal jobs.

The average number of hours worked on the reporting farm by hired farm workers in September was 41 hours per week, a little less than in either the early or late spring. The shorter average work week on the reporting farm in the fall was attributable to a great increase in employment of seasonal workers, whose weekly hours are much less than those of regular workers. There was little change from late spring to fall in the hours worked by regular workers. In September regular hired farm laborers worked an average of 60 hours a week, whereas seasonal laborers worked an average of only 36 hours a week on the reporting farm. In the fall, seasonal workers in the Northern regions and the West earned higher average weekly cash wages during the week than did regular workers.

When harvest operations are in full swing, there is a striking shift away from the payment of time rates to the payment of piece rates. In the fall, nearly half of the hired farm workers were paid piece rates, while in the late spring the proportion was less than 5 percent. From a fourth

to a third of all hired farm workers in the Northern regions and the West were paid piece rates in the fall, as were over half of all workers in the South. In the West, hourly rates continued to predominate in the fall as in the spring, but piece rates were received by the second largest group of workers in September. More than half of all hired farm workers in the United States were not furnished any form of housing or meals in the fall.

Average daily rates without meals were higher in September than in May, as were average hourly rates without meals. The level of these rates rose from late spring to fall in each of the regions, except the West where there was no change in the average hourly rate without meals. Nearly a third of the workers in the fall were paid hourly or daily rates without meals. Weekly rates without meals decreased slightly from May to September.

There were wide differences in the hourly cash earnings of workers who were paid different types of rates in the fall. In every region except the South, workers who were paid piece rates in September had average hourly earnings higher than those of workers paid any type of time rate. In the South, piece workers--mainly cotton pickers--had slightly lower average cash wages per hour than did workers who were paid hourly rates. In every region in the fall, the lowest average hourly cash wages for workers who were not furnished meals were earned by workers paid monthly rates.

For a description of the method of making these surveys, the reliability of the estimates, and their comparability with other data, see Appendixes A and B.

#### 1. FARMS EMPLOYING HIRED WORKERS, SEPTEMBER 16-22, 1945

Number of Workers Double From Early Spring to Fall.--In the fall, there were 39 percent more hired farm workers than in the late spring, although there was a slight net decrease in the number of farms on which hired labor was used. The total of 3,240,000 hired farm workers employed in the third week of September 1945 was nearly double the number in the third week of the preceding March. Of those employed in the fall, 2,783,000 worked 15 or more hours during the survey week on the reporting farm, 38 percent more than in May. In addition to the seasonal labor increase on farms that hire some labor during all or most of the year, the particular farms that hire labor during the year change greatly with the seasons. The total number of farms hiring workers increased from 715,000 in March to 914,000 in May and then decreased to 876,000 in September. Of these farms, only 481,000 were hiring labor during both the May and the September survey weeks. Thus, 395,000 farms that used hired labor in September had no hired workers in May. On the other hand, 433,000 farms that used hired labor in May had none in September.

The greatest relative increases in the number of hired farm workers from early spring to fall were in the Northeast and the West, where hired farm employment more than doubled. In the South, the number of hired farm workers about doubled. The smallest percentage increase in hired farm workers from March to September was in the North Central States, where a larger proportion of the workers are employed regularly on the reporting farms. In the Northeast and North Central States, most of the increase in number of hired farm workers occurred from May to September. In the South and West, the increase in number of hired farm workers was nearly the same from March to May as from May to September.

Half of Workers in South.-In the latter part of September, as in March and in May, over half of the hired farm workers of the Nation were employed in the South. Similarly, during all three survey periods, nearly half the farms that hired farm workers were in the South. In the West, both in the spring and in the fall, a fifth of the Nation's hired farm workers were employed on a little more than a tenth of the farms which reported hired labor.

The large number of hired farm workers at work in the South in the latter part of September was primarily attributable to cotton picking. Of the 1,747,000 farm workers employed in the South in the fall, 1,028,000, or nearly 60 percent, were picking cotton during the survey week. From weather reports and reports of cotton ginned, the third week in September 1945 appears to have been one of the peak cotton-picking weeks during the season. In most of Texas, in Oklahoma and in the central States of the Cotton Belt, picking was active, and was fairly active in Georgia. However, it was relatively slow in Arkansas and the eastern part of the Carolinas. <sup>2/</sup> Of the labor hired in the entire country during the third week in September, Southern cotton pickers made up almost a third.

During all three survey periods, early and late spring and fall, the West and the South had more workers per hiring farm than northern regions. The West averaged 3.6 and 4.1 hired farm workers per hiring farm in the early and late spring and 6.0 in the fall. The South averaged 3.0 hired workers per employing farm in the spring and 4.2 in the fall. In contrast, the North Central States averaged 1.4 hired workers per employing farm in the spring and 2.1 in the fall, and the Northeast averaged about 1.8 hired workers per employing farm in the spring and 3.2 in the fall. A large proportion of farm work in the northern regions was done by machinery, whereas in the South and West much hand labor was hired in producing and harvesting fruits, vegetables and cotton.

Increase in Farms Hiring 4 or More Workers.-Nearly a fourth of the farms hiring labor in the third week of September employed 4 or more workers during the week. In May, less than a sixth of the hiring farms employed this many workers. Thus, the number of farms hiring 4 or more

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<sup>2/</sup> Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, Week Ending September 25, Washington, D. C.

workers during the survey weeks increased 68 percent from late spring to fall. Most of this increase was in farms hiring 8 or more farm workers during the week. The increase was accompanied by a similar decrease from spring to fall in the proportion of farms hiring only one worker during the survey week. In spite of the decrease, the farms hiring only 1 worker during the September week represented 50 percent of the hiring farms.

The concentration of hired workers on farms shifted from May to September. The proportion of workers on farms with 4 or more workers during the survey week increased, along with a decrease in the proportion of workers on farms with 1-3 workers, particularly on farms with only 1 worker during the week. In September the workers on the half of the farms that employed only 1 worker each represented less than a sixth of all hired workers employed in the country during the week. The 210,000 farms with 4 or more hired workers employed 70 percent of all the hired workers.

Half of the Farms in United States Did Not Hire Labor in 1945.-Fifty-two percent of the farms in the United States hired no labor in 1945. Nearly an additional third used some hired labor, but less than 75 man-days. Only 10 percent of the farms used 250 man-days or more of hired labor, or the equivalent of about 1 or more man-years of hired farm labor. The West and the Northeast had the highest proportion of farms hiring more than 1 man-year of hired labor in 1945, about a fifth of the farms in each of the two regions. The average number of workers hired in the third week of September on farms with more than 1 man-year of hired labor during 1945 was 3.3 in the Northeast and 8.0 in the West. In the West only 2 percent of the farms had more than 2,000 man-days, or 8 man-years of hired labor in 1945, yet in September these farms employed 49 percent of the workers hired that week. They had an average of 42.0 hired workers per farm for the survey week.

Average Man-days of Hired Labor Used Per Farm Highest in West and Northeast.-In both the West and the Northeast, an average of a little over 300 man-days of hired labor was used, or was expected to be used, in 1945 per farm hiring 1 or more days of hired labor during the year. However, the West had a much larger proportion of farms hiring 1 or more man-days of hired labor during the year than did the Northeast. The South had the third highest average of man-days of hired labor used or expected to be used per farm hiring labor during the year. The North Central States ranked fourth. The South and the North Central region averaged about 150 and 130 man-days of hired labor per farm using or expecting to use hired labor during the year. When the aggregate amount of hired labor used in 1945 by all farms in each region is considered, the much greater number of farms in the South than in any other region means that the South ranks first in amount of hired labor used. The total man-days of hired labor used or expected to be used in the South in 1945 is nearly twice as large as the total man-days of hired labor used in 1945 on all farms in the West, the region with the second highest total. Furthermore, the South in September had more farms that used over 4 man-years of hired labor in 1945 than did any other region.

## 2. COMPOSITION OF HIRED FARM WORKERS, SEPTEMBER 16-22, 1945

More Than Three-Fourths of Workers in Fall Are Seasonal Workers.--In September, 80 percent of the 3,240,000 hired farm workers were to be employed less than 6 months during the year by the reporting farmer. This is a much larger percentage of seasonal hired workers than was found in the spring. In May, 62 percent of the hired farm workers were seasonal workers, and in March only 45 percent. The number of seasonal hired farm workers in September was three and a half times as large as in March.

The greatest percentage increase in seasonal workers from March to September was in the North, where the spring is later than in the South. The greatest numerical increase in seasonal workers from March to September was in the South. The number of seasonal workers in the South increased by more than a million during this period, principally for cotton picking. Over 600,000 of this million-worker increase in the South was in crew workers. Throughout this report crew workers are defined as laborers who work in a group or gang, doing the same kind of work and being paid the same wage rate. Some of the crew workers are employed by a labor contractor, are transported to and from the farm and are supervised on the farm by the contractor. In these cases, the farmers pay the contractors for specific jobs and the contractors, rather than the farmers, set the wage rate. Other crew workers are employed by the farmer, who supervises their work and sets the wage rate.

Along with the increase in the number of seasonal workers the number of regular workers decreased from March to September. In many instances, a regular worker may have worked in a harvest crew during the September survey week and thus have been classified as a seasonal laborer. This situation probably was particularly frequent in the South, where regular workers customarily join the cotton-picking crews on the farm in the fall, work under the same conditions, and receive the same wage rate for cotton picking as the rest of the crew. Also, some of the regular workers who in March and May 1945 were reported as employed or to be employed on the reporting farm for 150 or more days during the year may have left these farms before the September survey. In these cases, it is possible that the farm operators reported in September that the expected duration of employment for the replacement labor hired was less than 150 days for the year. Operators were requested to report on the basis of time the worker was actually employed and to be employed on the farm in 1945, rather than on the basis of whether the job was to last for 150 days or more during the year. In addition, farm operators in March and May may have overestimated the amount of work they expected to have for the workers in 1945.

Crew Workers Increase in All Regions.--Nearly half of all hired farm workers were working in crews in September, while only about a sixth and a fourth of the hired farm workers in March and in May were working in gangs or crews. In September, crew workers in each region represented at least a third of the hired farm workers, and in the West they made up two-thirds

of the workers. In May, crew workers were relatively unimportant in the Northeast and North Central regions. However, they were important in the South in cotton-chopping, and in the West in fruit and vegetable harvesting and sugar beet thinning. The increase from spring to fall in the total number of workers employed was primarily an increase in the number of crew workers in the South and the West, although the percentage increase from May to September in crew workers was much greater in the northern regions. In September, the majority of crew workers surveyed in the West were harvesting fruit. The next most important operations performed by crew workers in the West were the harvesting of vegetables and picking of hops. In the South over 80 percent of the crew workers in September were picking cotton.

In the South, in addition to the increase in crew workers, there was an increase in the number of workers whose cash wages covered the hire of their own machinery, equipment or workstock, as well as their labor. For the Nation as a whole, the number of these custom workers increased from 87,000 in May 1945 to 132,000 in September. However, this increase occurred primarily in the South where the number of custom workers was 106,000 in September, compared with 52,000 in May. There was little or no increase in the number of custom workers from May to September 1945 in regions other than the South. The wages of custom workers have not been included in the averages and distributions shown in this report because these workers are paid for more than labor alone. In the figures on numbers of workers, custom workers are not included with crew workers, even though some of the custom workers may have been working in crews. The majority of custom workers in the South in September 1945 were in crews paid a higher piece rate for picking cotton than other crews because the workers also furnished a truck and hauled the cotton to the gin. Many of these custom crews surveyed in the fall were family groups in the Southwest. In other regions, many custom workers were individual workers doing tractor work or were in small threshing crews.

A Fourth More Men Working in Fall.--There were 23 percent more male hired farm workers employed in September 1945 than in May. However, this was not as great a percentage increase as occurred in the total of all workers--male and female. In the fall 74 percent of the hired farm workers were male, while in the late spring 83 percent were male. In no region was the percentage increase in male workers from spring to fall as great as the increase in the total of all workers. The increase in male workers occurred in the number of seasonal workers, not regular workers. Only a fourth of the men in September were year-round workers.

Large Seasonal Increase in Women Workers.--In the fall of the year there were 840,000 women hired farm workers, nearly twice as many as in late May 1945 and nearly five times as many as in late March. The percentage increase in number of women workers was much greater than in the number of men workers. Nearly all of the women who did hired farm work were seasonal workers (employed for less than 150 days on the reporting farm during the year). More than three-fourths of the hired women working in September were short-time seasonal workers (employed for less than 75 days

on the reporting farm during the year).

In all three surveys--in March, May and September--women workers were a more important segment of the hired farm labor force in the South than in any other region. In the fall, the 581,000 women and girls who worked for wages on Southern farms made up a third of the region's hired farm workers. In May and September, women made up an important part of the total of hired farm workers in the West, representing a fifth of the workers in the fall. However, only in the September survey were women, a significant part of the number of hired farm workers in the North. The increase in women hired farm workers in the North Central States and in the Northeast brought their number up to about 15 percent of the hired farm workers in the North by September, compared with only 6 percent in the late spring, and 3 percent in the early spring.

In September 1945, as in March and May, the majority of women hired for farm work in the South were Negroes. Numerically, the increase in number of Negro women workers in the South was larger than for white women workers. In September, 70 percent of the women hired for farm work in the South were Negroes; while in May, 75 percent were Negroes. In the West, there were still relatively few Negro, Filipino or other nonwhite women workers in September, but the number of white women hired farm workers in the West, including Mexicans, increased from 8,000 in March and 42,000 in May to 125,000 in September. Because of the small number of nonwhite women hired farm workers in the North and West who were covered in the survey, estimates of the total number of nonwhite women hired farm workers in regions other than the South are less reliable than estimates for other groups of workers which are based on larger numbers of workers covered in the sample.

Number of Children and Older Workers Increase.--In the Nation, the number of children under 14 working for cash wages, but not employed in crews, increased 8 percent from May to September 1945, reaching a total of 71,000 in the fall. <sup>3/</sup> In March, children under 14 years old made up 1 percent of the hired farm workers not employed in crews, while in May and September they comprised 4 percent of the noncrew workers. Among the various regions, the South in both spring and fall had the largest proportion of noncrew workers under 14 years old, as well as the largest proportion of noncrew workers 14-17. In the country as a whole, the number of noncrew workers 65 years of age and older more than doubled from May to September, reaching a figure of 214,000 by September.

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<sup>3/</sup> Information on age was not requested for workers employed in crews. In addition to the increase from May to September in noncrew workers under 14 years old, there was probably an unmeasured increase in the number of these children included among crew workers. There was a large increase in crew workers from May to September, and many crews were composed of one or more entire families, particularly in the South.

No Seasonal Increase in Nonwhite Workers in Northern Regions.--There was almost no change from May to September in the small number of nonwhite workers employed in the Northern regions compared with the large seasonal increase in nonwhite workers in these two regions from early spring to late spring. The West, which also had a large seasonal increase in nonwhite workers during the spring, had an increase in nonwhite workers from late spring to fall. However, the increase was considerably smaller than the increase in white workers. The South was the only region with a greater proportionate increase in nonwhite workers from May to September than in white workers.

In the West and the North, less than 8 percent of the hired farm workers in September were nonwhite. The large number of Negro workers in the South brought the proportion of nonwhite hired farm workers in the entire country to a little over 30 percent. About 30 percent of the hired farm workers in the United States were nonwhite in March, May and September 1945, and from 50 to 55 percent of the workers in the South were Negroes.

Only Slight Increase in Workers Related to Farm Operator.--The number of hired farm workers who were sons, daughters, wives or other relatives of the farm operator for whom they were working only increased from 282,000 in the late spring to 312,000 in the fall, a 10-percent rise. This increase took place primarily in the South. In September, a tenth of the hired farm workers in the United States were related to the operators they worked for. Among these workers, the proportion who were sons and daughters of the operators was the same in September as in May. There was no change from May to September in the average age of workers who were related to the operator or in the average age of noncrew workers not related to the farm operator. As in March and May 1945, in September the practice of paying relatives cash wages for farm work was most prevalent in the Northern regions.

### 3. HOURLY CASH WAGES OF HIRED FARM WORKERS, SEPTEMBER 16-22, 1945

Average Hourly Wage Increases More Than 10 Cents.--Average cash wages earned by hired farm workers in the United States increased from 37 cents per hour in late spring to 48 cents in the fall, an increase of 30 percent. From early spring to fall, average cash farm wages in the United States increased 37 percent. Much of this rise was attributable to an increase in the proportion of seasonal workers at higher paid jobs than in the spring.

Hourly cash wages increased from early spring to fall in all regions, although the increase in the South was very small. The South, which has the largest number of hired farm workers, had both the lowest average hourly cash wages earned in each of the three surveys and the smallest seasonal increase in average hourly cash wages. The average hourly cash wages of hired farm workers in the South was 29 cents per hour in March, 26 cents in May, and 32 cents in September.

Average hourly cash wages were higher in the West than in any other region in both the spring and fall. In this region the average rose from a level of 62 cents in March to 73 cents in September. However, by far the greatest percentage increase in average hourly cash wages earned was in the Northern regions. Cash wages on farms in the North Central States increased from an average of 28 cents per hour in March to 52 cents in September, and in the Northeast from 34 per hour to 49 cents. In both March and May, average cash earnings per hour in the North Central States more nearly resembled those of the South than any other region. However, in September the average in the North Central States increased to a point higher than the average wages paid in the Northeast and only 10 cents per hour lower than in the West.

A number of factors influenced the increase from May to September in the average cash hourly earnings, especially in the Northern regions. Probably first in importance was the increase in the proportion of seasonal workers employed in the fall, compared with the spring. This was important because seasonal workers are usually paid higher wages than regular workers. Another factor is that many types of fall jobs done by seasonal workers are customarily paid at rates which yield higher wages than rates paid for seasonal jobs in the spring. This difference in wage rates reflects seasonal differences in the demand for hired labor. Seasonal rises, though less marked, also occur in average rates paid for general farm work. Also there was a continuation during 1945 of the general upward trend in farm wages.

#### Wages of Seasonal Workers Increase More Than Those of Regular Workers.-

Average hourly cash wages of all seasonal workers in the United States increased from 41 cents per hour in the spring of 1945 to 53 cents in the fall, an increase of nearly 30 percent. On the other hand, average cash wages of regular workers increased only from 32 cents per hour in March to 34 cents in May and to 36 cents in September, an increase of 12 percent in all. The largest increase in hourly wages of seasonal workers was in the North Central States. Those States had the greatest regional increase in rates paid seasonal workers for fall jobs, compared with rates for seasonal jobs in the spring. In the South, where the majority of the hired farm laborers in both May and September were seasonal workers, there was no change from early spring to fall in hourly cash wages of seasonal workers. In all regions except the Western States, average hourly cash wages of regular workers increased 10 to 15 percent from early spring to fall. In the West, however, there was essentially no change. The graph on the cover page shows the regional variation in the average hourly cash wages earned of regular and seasonal hired farm workers in 1945, as well as seasonal changes within each region.

#### No Seasonal Increase in Hourly Wages of Women Farm Workers in South.-

In the South, where more than two-thirds of the women hired farm workers were employed in September, there had been no increase from March in the average hourly cash wages of women. This was true for both white and Negro women in the South. In September the average hourly earnings of women were 12 percent lower than those of men. Although the seasonal increase in the

hourly cash wages of all workers was smaller in the South than in any other region, the cash wages of men workers in the South increased from 29 cents per hour to 33 cents, (14 percent) from March to September. Wages for Negro men increased less than for white men. Also, the average hourly wages of all white workers in the South showed a greater seasonal increase than those of nonwhite workers. The average hourly cash wages of white workers increased 5 cents per hour from early spring to fall, and those of Negro workers only 2 cents per hour. Cash wages of nonwhite workers in the South in September 1945 averaged 14 percent less than those of white workers.

Cash Wages of Sons and Daughters Low.--In the North Central States, where the frequency of relatives of the operator working for cash wages was greater than in other regions, the average hourly cash wages of the sons and daughters who worked on their parents' farms increased from 22 cents per hour in May to 29 cents in September (32 percent). From late spring to fall, their hourly cash wages showed a greater percentage increase than did the wages of other relatives or of noncrew workers not related to the operator. In these States the average hourly cash wages for workers who were not kin to the operators and not employed in crews increased only 15 percent from late spring to fall, rising from 33 cents per hour to 38 cents.

In September, as in March and May, hourly cash wages for sons and daughters of the operators averaged lower than those of other relatives (brothers, wives, etc.) of the farm operator. The hourly cash wages of these other relatives, in turn, were below those of noncrew workers who were not related to the operator. <sup>4/</sup> Except in the South, crew workers had the highest average hourly cash wages. These data refer to cash wages only, and it is probable that most of the relatives of the farm operator among the hired farm workers on his farm received more and better perquisites than did the other workers. This difference may have compensated for the difference in cash wages.

Men 35 to 44 Years Old Continue to Make Highest Wages.--In September, men from 35 to 44 years old received the highest average hourly cash wages of all hired men not employed in crews. This also was the case in March and May. This condition prevailed in each region, except in the North Central States, where men 25 to 34 years old had as high hourly cash wages as men 35-44. In March and May the variation between age groups was least in the South. In September, however, the variation was least in the North Central States. In this region, cash wages averaged 32 cents per hour for workers under 25 years old and also for those over 65, compared with 39 cents an hour for workers 25-34 and 35-44 years old. In the South in September, the average hourly cash wages earned by workers under 18 years old and for those over 65 were lower in relation to the earnings of men 35-44 than in May. Thus, wages in the fall in the South showed a much wider variation by

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<sup>4/</sup> Relationship to farm operator was not asked for crew members, but it is assumed that the operators hired few of their relatives as crew workers.

age groups than in the spring. This greater variation may have been caused by the fact that in September the hourly earnings of many workers being paid piece rates for cotton picking depended on speed, whereas in May the majority of hired workers in the South were paid daily rates. In each of the three surveys, the level of average hourly cash wages of male noncrew workers in the different age groups fell into the same general pattern; cash wages were highest for men from 35 to 44 years old, lowest for the youngest age groups, and intermediate for men over 45.

Hourly Wages of Seasonal Workers Higher Than Those of Regular Workers.- In each region, except the South, the hourly cash wages of seasonal workers in both the spring and the fall were considerably higher than those of regular workers. For the country as a whole, cash wages of all seasonal workers averaged 53 cents per hour while those of regular workers averaged 36 cents. In the Northern regions, the differential between the cash earnings of regular and seasonal workers was much greater than in the South and West. In the Northeast there was an average difference of 30 cents an hour in favor of seasonal workers. In the North Central States this difference was 50 cents an hour. Although the hourly cash wages of regular workers are lower than for seasonal workers, the regular workers had steadier employment assured and received more perquisites. In each region, except in the North Central States, the average hourly earnings of crew workers were a little lower than those of other short-time seasonal workers. Furthermore, in each region except the South, regular workers employed 150-299 days on the reporting farm were paid higher hourly cash wages than were year-round workers (300 days or more). On the whole, the regional pattern of lower wages for regular workers than seasonal workers was the same for the fall as for March and in May, but the wage differences between regular and seasonal workers were much greater in September.

Larger Farms Pay Regular Workers Higher Wages.-In each of the three surveys in 1945 the general pattern observed in each region was for the hourly cash wages of regular hired farm workers to be higher on larger farms than on smaller ones. This was whether the size of the farm enterprise was measured by the size of the wage bill during the previous year, by value of farm products sold or traded during the previous year, or by man-days of hired labor used in 1945. For the country as a whole, the average hourly cash wages of regular workers in September on farms hiring less than one man-year of labor during the year averaged 31 cents per hour. However, on farms hiring 4 or more man-years of labor during the year the average wage was 44 cents per hour, 42 percent higher than on the smaller farms.

Much of the difference between wage levels on large and small farms in the United States figures is owing to the fact that large farms are relatively more frequent in the West where wages are higher. This means that the relationship between sizes of farm enterprises and wage levels needs to be examined region by region. The size of the enterprise is more clearly evident as a factor in wages of regular farm workers in the North Central States than in other regions. In this region the average of 41 cents per hour received by regular workers on farms that hired 4 or more

man-years of work in the year was 32 percent higher than the wages of workers on farms that hired less than one man-year of hired farm work.

Similarly, in September seasonal workers, except crew workers, were generally paid higher wages on larger farms than smaller farms within each region. 5/ The exception of crew workers also held in May, when farms were classified by value of farm products sold or traded in 1944. The wages of crew workers appear to be more affected by type of work, custom in the local area, or other factors than by the scale of the employer's farming operations.

Less Than a Fifth of Men Make 65 Cents an Hour or More.--From May to September there was a sharp upward shift in the percentage of male noncrew workers earning specified amounts of hourly cash wages, yet in September only about one-fifth of the hired male workers not employed in crews earned 65 cents an hour or more. At that time, nearly one-fourth of the male noncrew workers earned less than 25 cents an hour, half earned less than 40 cents an hour, and two-thirds less than 50 cents an hour. In May, two-thirds of the men not employed in crews made less than 40 cents an hour and only about one-tenth received more than 65 cents an hour. For the country as a whole, the modal interval of cash wages, that received by the greatest proportion of workers, shifted from 30-34 cents per hour in May to 45-54 cents in September. Since this information is available only for workers not employed in crews, it applies only to 60 percent of the male workers.

In the fall of 1945 in the South, 64 percent of the men not working in crews earned less than 40 cents an hour, while in May the comparable total was 82 percent. In the West in the fall, 76 percent of the male noncrew workers made less than 35 cents an hour. By regions the modal cash wage interval of noncrew workers per hour did not change from May to September in the Northeast, North Central, and the West, but it moved upward in the South.

#### 4. TIME WORKED, DAILY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, SEPTEMBER 16-22, 1945

Shorter Work Week in Fall.--Hired workers in September 1945 worked an average of 10 percent fewer hours per week on the reporting farm than in March or May of that year. The shorter average work week on the reporting farm in the fall was attributable to a great increase in employment of seasonal workers. The weekly hours of seasonal workers are much less than those of regular workers in any season. The National average of 41 hours worked per week in September was 4 hours below the weekly levels in March and May. The September average reflected a decrease from May to September in the average number of days worked during the week on the one farm, as well as a shorter work day. The decrease in hours worked per week was much the greatest in the North Central States and in the Northeast, where the percentage increase in number of seasonal workers was largest. On the other hand, in the West there was essentially no change from May to

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5/ Included with the crew workers are a few other workers with duration of employment not reported. See Table 19 for the average cash wages earned and time worked by these workers.

September in the average of hours worked per week.

In the fall, 15 percent of the workers not employed in crews worked less than 15 hours during the week on the reporting farm, while 34 percent worked 60 hours or more. By regions, the proportion of noncrew workers working less than 15 hours on the one farm was greatest in the South (20 percent). The North Central region had the largest proportion of noncrew workers employed for 60 or more hours during the week (61 percent). In May more than 60 percent of the noncrew workers in the Northeastern region also worked 60 or more hours per week, but in September the proportion in the Northeast dropped to 46 percent.

No Change in Time Worked by Regular Workers.--In all regions, the length of the work-day and work-week for regular workers remained about the same from May to September. In March, regular workers put in a slightly shorter work week than in May or September. In all three surveys, regular workers were found to have put in far more hours per week than seasonal workers. This was true for all regions. In September, regular hired farm laborers put in an average of 66 hours per week on the reporting farm, and seasonal workers averaged only 36 hours a week on the reporting farm.

Seasonal workers in the Northern regions in September worked fewer hours per week on the reporting farm than in May. This was particularly true of the crew workers and other short-time seasonal workers in the Northeast. In the South and West, however, there was a slight increase from spring to fall in the average number of days per week and hours per week worked on the reporting farm by seasonal laborers. In the West, the increase in time worked by seasonal workers was primarily owing to an increase in the number of hours worked by the crew workers among the seasonal workers. In the South, the number of hours worked by crew workers or by other short-time seasonal workers showed little or no change from May to September. However, there was an increase in this region in the amount of time worked by seasonal workers with 75-149 days of expected employment on the reporting farm during the year. These regional differences in the change from May to September in time worked by crew workers and by other seasonal workers compensate each other, and there was no change for the country as a whole in the average time worked by crew workers or by all seasonal workers.

Women Show Increase in Hours Worked.--Although the average number of hours put in during the week on the reporting farm by men workers decreased from May to September, the average per week for women increased 3 hours in the South and 5 hours in the West. For the Nation as a whole, the number of hours worked by men decreased 10 percent from late spring to fall, while the hours worked by women increased 10 percent. This resulted in the 34 hours averaged by women being much closer to the average of 43 hours per week worked by men in the fall than the two comparable averages were in the spring. However, even in the fall, women, on the average, worked a shorter work day and fewer days per week than men. The one exception to this was in the West, where men and women in the fall worked the same average number of hours on the one farm during the week.

In the South in September, Negro laborers worked an average of 35 hours per week on the reporting farm, a decrease of 2 hours per week from the average in May. At the same time, the work-day grew shorter. However, the decrease in time worked by Negroes was not as great as that for white workers. As a result, Negro hired farm workers in the fall worked a longer work week than did white workers. In May, on the other hand, white hired farm workers in the South averaged a slightly longer work week than did Negro workers. This shift was caused partly by the greater increase in the number of Negro women workers than in white women workers from spring to fall. Also, it was caused partly by the fact that there was a greater increase in the time worked by Negro women than by white women.

South Has Shortest Work Week and Lowest Weekly Wages.--Not only were average hourly cash wages in the South the lowest in the country, but also the average number of hours worked by hired farm workers on the reporting farm was the smallest in the South of any region in both the spring and the fall. Thus, hired farm workers in the South received much smaller weekly cash wages on the reporting farm than workers in any other region. One of the factors contributing to the shorter average work week on the reporting farm in the South was the large proportion of seasonal workers in this region, as these are often employed for a shorter time than a week on one farm. However, even among regular workers in the South, average hours worked per week and average weekly wages were lower than in other regions. For year-round workers, average cash hourly earnings are nearly the same in the South and the two Northern regions, but the average cash weekly wages and hours worked per week were lowest in the South.

Smaller Percentage Increase in Weekly Wage Than in Hourly or Daily Wage.--For the country as a whole, average cash wages earned on the reporting farm were \$19.50 per week in September, compared with \$16.80 per week in May. These wages were paid for an average of 41 hours of work in September, and for 45 hours in May. The percentage increase in weekly wages from spring to fall was smaller than in either hourly or daily wages. By regions the percentage increase in weekly cash wages was greatest in the North Central States, which also had the greatest increase in hourly cash wages and in daily cash wages. In the South, on the other hand, average weekly cash wages did not increase from early spring to fall even though the September survey week was a peak harvest week almost throughout the region.

Fifth of Men Make \$30 or More a Week.--In the fall 21 percent of the men not employed in crews had weekly cash wages of \$30.00 or more. In the early spring only 13 percent of male noncrew workers made this much. As to daily cash wages, about a third of the men not employed in crews made less than \$3.00 a day in the fall, while in the early spring, over half made less than \$3.00 a day. Regional differentials in wages show up clearly in the distribution of workers by amount of wages. In the South, only 8 percent of the male noncrew workers in the fall made \$30.00 a week or more and only 16 percent made \$5.00 a day or more. In the West, 60 percent of

the men not employed in crews earned \$30.00 or more a week and 72 percent made \$5.00 a day or more.

Regular Workers Have Lower Cash Weekly Wage Than Seasonal Workers in North and West.--In the fall, seasonal workers in the Northern regions and in the West received higher average weekly cash wages on the reporting farm than did regular workers. This reverses the situation found in May in the North Central States and the West, where regular workers had higher weekly cash wages because of steadier employment. In the fall, for example, seasonal workers in the North Central States averaged \$27.40 cash wages for an average of 34 hours per week, while regular workers averaged \$20.80 for 68 hours of work. Thus, in the survey week in September the regular workers worked twice as long as seasonal workers for a fourth less cash wages. Only in the South did regular workers in the fall have higher average weekly wages on the reporting farm than seasonal workers. Regular workers in the South earned \$15.60 a week, while seasonal workers earned \$10.30 on the reporting farm. This situation stems from the fact that the average hourly cash wages of seasonal workers were only 2 cents per hour higher than those of regular workers, while regular workers averaged a much longer work week. As 59 percent of all seasonal workers are in the South, the National average weekly wage for seasonal workers was 14 percent lower than for regular workers. The National average weekly wage was \$18.80 for seasonal workers and \$21.90 for regular.

Weekly Wages Also Higher on Larger Farms.--In each region farms employing 4 or more hired farm workers during the survey week paid higher average weekly, daily, and hourly cash wages, to both seasonal and regular workers, than did farms employing fewer workers during the week. Also, in both fall and spring, seasonal workers in the South and in the West had a fuller work week on larger farms than on the smaller. As seen earlier, larger farms paid higher hourly earnings when the size of the enterprise is measured by the man-days of hired labor used in 1945.

#### 5. WAGE RATES PAID HIRED FARM WORKERS, SEPTEMBER 16-22, 1945

Nearly Half Paid Piece Rates.--In the fall when harvest operations are in full swing in many parts of the country, there is a striking shift away from time rates to piece rates of payment. Forty-five percent of the hired farm workers in September were paid piece rates, while in the late spring the proportion was less than 5 percent. A large part of this May to September shift in the type of wage rate reflects the seasonal change in the South. In the spring the South is chopping cotton, which is customarily paid at a day rate, whereas cotton picking in the fall is customarily paid for at a rate of so much per hundred pounds of seed cotton picked. However, harvest work in other regions in the fall also contributed to the seasonal shift in type of rate paid. From a fourth to a third of the hired farm workers in the Northern regions and in the West were paid piece rates in the fall, in addition to over half of the workers in the South. In the Northeast and the South, piece rates were the most common

rate in the fall (37 percent of the workers in the Northeast and 56 percent in the South). In the North Central States, monthly and piece rates were most prevalent (28 and 27 percent of the workers). In the West, hourly rates were paid to 43 percent of the hired workers, continuing to predominate in the fall as in the spring. However, piece rates were paid to the second largest group of workers in the West--34 percent.

The furnishing of meals without charge to piece workers is very uncommon. Less than 3 percent of all the workers who were paid piece rates in September received meals without charge. The number of workers who were furnished meals decreased only slightly from March to September. However, the proportion they made up of all workers decreased from spring to fall, so that in the fall only 14 percent of the workers received meals compared with 23 percent in March. In September as in May, it was more usual in the North than in the South or West to furnish meals without charge to workers. In the Northern regions, a little over a half of the workers who were paid monthly and weekly rates received meals without charge. Over 60 percent of all hired farm workers in the United States were not furnished any form of housing or meals in the fall. In May, the corresponding proportion was 43 percent.

Daily and Hourly Rates Rise.--Average daily wage rates without meals were 41 percent higher in September than in May and average hourly rates without meals were 21 percent higher. In the entire country, nearly a third of the workers were paid daily or hourly wage rates without meals in the fall. The rise in the level of those rates from late spring to fall occurred in all regions except the West, where there was no change in the average hourly rate without meals.

On the other hand, weekly wage rates without meals increased only slightly in the North from May to September. In the North there was little or no change in monthly rates with or without meals, except for a 10-percent increase in monthly rates with meals in the Northeast. The increase in daily or hourly rates from May to September, and the relative stability or decline in monthly or weekly rates, reflects the heavy demand for seasonal workers at harvest time when few regular workers are being taken on.

Piece Rates Yield Highest Hourly Earnings Except in South.--In every region except the South, workers who were paid piece rates in September had hourly earnings that averaged higher than those of workers paid any type of time rate. The difference in favor of piece workers over those paid hourly rates averaged 10 cents per hour in the West, 6 cents per hour in the Northeast, and reached 61 cents per hour in the North Central region. In the South, piece workers--mainly cotton pickers--had cash wages that averaged 3 cents per hour lower than those of workers who were paid hourly rates. As such a large proportion of all workers who were paid piece rates were in the South, this brought down the United States average for piece workers to 52 cents per hour, which was less than the average of 66 cents for workers paid hourly rates.

In every region in September, the lowest average hourly cash wages for workers who were not furnished meals were earned by workers who were paid monthly rates. In May the lowest average cash wages without meals were earned by workers paid daily rates in each region except the Northeast. As might be expected, hourly cash wages earned by workers who were paid monthly rates with meals were even lower, in each region and for the country as a whole, in both May and September.

The type of wage rate yielding the highest weekly cash wages in the South and in the West in the fall was the monthly rate without meals. Workers who were paid monthly rates without meals in the South averaged \$18.70 weekly, and in the West \$40.30 a week for an average of 60 hours' work on the farm during the week. Workers who were paid monthly rates without meals averaged the most hours of work on the reporting farm during the week in these two regions. In the North Central States, piece rate workers had higher average weekly cash wages on the reporting farm than did workers who were paid any other type of rate even though piece rate workers in this region averaged the lowest number of hours' work per week on the one farm. In the Northeast, daily rates yielded the highest average weekly cash wages on the reporting farm.

Women Paid Lower Daily Rates in South.--In September as in May, women hired farm workers in the South were paid a lower average daily rate than men. Women averaged \$2.20 per day, about 30 percent lower than the average daily rate paid to men. The average daily rates paid Negro women in the South were lower than those of Negro men and average daily rates paid to white women were lower than those paid white men, in both May and September. In the fall, among white workers paid daily rates without meals in this region, women averaged \$2.60 per day and men \$3.30. Among Negro workers the wage differential between men and women in daily rates was even a little greater. Negro women were paid an average rate without meals of \$2.00 per day and men were paid \$2.80. In the West, women workers were paid an average hourly rate only slightly lower than that for men.

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Table 1.-Farms reporting hired labor and number of hired farm workers employed, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945

Area	Farms with hired labor				Hired farm workers					
	: Sep- :tember		: Percentage : change		: : : March		: Percentage : change			
	:16-22, : 1945	:20-26, : 1945	: May- : 1945	: March- : May	:20-26, : 1945	:18-24, : 1945	: May- : 1945	: March- : May		
United States	876,000	914,000	715,000	-4	28	3,240,000	2,331,000	1,633,000	39	43
Northeast	103,000	97,000	84,000	6	15	326,000	186,000	147,000	75	27
North Central	250,000	269,000	242,000	-7	11	523,000	384,000	330,000	36	16
South	415,000	437,000	308,000	-5	42	1,747,000	1,304,000	863,000	34	51
West	108,000	111,000	81,000	-3	37	644,000	457,000	293,000	41	56

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Throughout this report estimates are presented for four major regions which group the States as follows:

Northeast: Maine, N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn., Pa., N.Y., N.J.

North Central: Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., N.Dak., Nebr., Kans., S. Dak.

South: Del., Md., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., Tex.

West: Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Wash., Oreg., Calif.

Table 2.-Distribution of farms reporting hired labor and of hired farm workers, by number of workers employed, United States and major regions, May and September 1945

Area and number of hired workers reported	Farms with hired labor				Hired farm workers			
	September:		May		September:		May	
	16-22,		20-26,		16-22,		20-26,	
	1945		1945		1945		1945	
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
	Thou- sands		Thou- sands		Thou- sands		Thou- sands	

United States

All farms reporting

hired labor	876	100	914	100	3,240	100	2,331	100
1 hired worker	438	50	550	60	438	14	550	24
2 hired workers	152	17	165	18	304	9	330	14
3 hired workers	76	9	74	8	228	7	222	9
4 or more hired workers	210	24	125	14	2,270	70	1,229	53

Northeast

All farms reporting

hired labor	103	100	97	100	326	100	186	100
1 hired worker	54	53	60	62	54	17	60	32
2 hired workers	20	19	21	22	40	12	42	23
3 hired workers	8	8	7	7	24	7	21	11
4 or more hired workers	21	20	9	9	208	64	63	34

North Central

All farms reporting

hired labor	250	100	269	100	523	100	384	100
1 hired worker	190	76	216	80	190	36	216	56
2 hired workers	31	12	33	12	62	12	66	17
3 hired workers	9	4	10	4	27	5	30	8
4 or more hired workers	20	8	10	4	244	47	72	19

South

All farms reporting

hired labor	415	100	437	100	1,747	100	1,304	100
1 hired worker	148	36	219	50	148	9	219	17
2 hired workers	81	19	92	21	162	9	184	14
3 hired workers	49	12	46	11	147	8	138	11
4 or more hired workers	137	33	80	18	1,290	74	763	58

West

All farms reporting

hired labor	108	100	111	100	644	100	457	100
1 hired worker	46	43	55	50	46	7	55	12
2 hired workers	20	18	19	17	40	6	38	8
3 hired workers	10	9	11	10	30	5	33	7
4 or more hired workers	32	30	26	23	528	82	331	73

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 3.-Distribution of all farms in 1945, of farms with hired labor and of their hired farm workers in September 1945, by man-days of hired labor in 1945 used on farm, United States and major regions

			Farms hiring labor		
Area and man-days: All			September 16-22, 1945		
of hired labor in: farms			: Hired :Number of hired farm		
1945 used on farm:			:workers:workers per farm		
			:during specified week		
	Percent	Millions	Percent	Percent	Number
<u>United States</u>	100	486.0	100	100	3.7
0	52	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	30	36.7	28	21	2.7
75 - 249	9	62.9	21	19	3.4
250 - 499	6	116.6	31	18	2.2
500 - 999	2	86.3	12	15	4.5
1,000 and over	1	177.4	8	27	12.4
N.A. 2/	-	6.1	-	-	-
<u>Northeast</u>	100	64.1	100	100	3.2
0	57	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	16	1.7	9	8	2.8
75 - 249	7	4.3	14	12	2.7
250 - 499	12	18.0	45	30	2.1
500 - 999	5	15.7	21	24	3.6
1,000 and over	3	23.7	11	26	7.6
N.A. 2/	-	.7	-	-	-
<u>North Central</u>	100	116.8	100	100	2.0
0	53	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	29	11.5	18	15	1.7
75 - 249	7	17.3	17	17	2.0
250 - 499	8	47.3	50	33	1.4
500 - 999	2	19.0	11	18	3.3
1,000 and over	1	20.8	4	17	9.4
N.A. 2/	-	.9	-	-	-
<u>South</u>	100	203.0	100	100	4.2
0	52	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	33	20.2	43	30	2.9
75 - 249	9	33.4	25	25	4.3
250 - 499	3	32.1	16	14	3.7
500 - 999	2	33.8	9	13	6.0
1,000 and over	1	80.8	7	18	10.4
N.A. 2/	-	2.7	-	-	-
<u>West</u>	100	102.1	100	100	6.0
0	38	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	29	3.3	15	6	2.3
75 - 249	12	7.9	20	8	2.5
250 - 499	11	19.2	26	10	2.4
500 - 999	5	17.8	20	14	4.3
1,000 - 1,999	3	19.8	12	13	6.1
2,000 and over	2	32.3	7	49	42.0
N.A. 2/	-	1.8	-	-	-

1/ Man-days of labor employed on the farm from January 1 through September 22, 1945 plus the estimated man-days to be employed during the rest of 1945, as reported by the farm operator.

2/ Man-days of hired labor used on farms not reporting this item have been estimated from man-days of hired labor on farms of similar size and type.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 4.--Distribution of hired farm workers by expected duration of employment in 1945 on reporting farm, United States, March, May and September 1945

Expected duration of employment on reporting farm in 1945	:	:	:	:Percentage	
	:September:	May	: March	: change	
	: 16-22,	: 20-26,	: 18-24,	: May-	: March-
	: 1945	: 1945	: 1945	: Sep-	: May
	:	:	:	:tember: 1945	
	:	:	:	: 1945 :	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	3,240,000	2,331,000	1,633,000	39	43
Regular - 150 days or more	646,000	875,000	898,000	-26	-3
Seasonal - less than 150 days	2,594,000	1,456,000	735,000	78	98
75 - 149 days	1 155,000	186,000	150,000	-17	24
Less than 75 days	797,000	473,000	244,000	68	94
Crew workers <u>1/</u>	1,459,000	570,000	257,000	156	122
Workers with days not reported <u>2/</u>	183,000	227,000	84,000	-19	170

1/ Farmers were not asked to report on expected duration of employment of workers employed in gangs or crews, as the majority of crew workers are short-time seasonal laborers.

2/ It has been assumed that these workers were seasonal workers in grouping them with those whose expected duration of employment was reported to be less than 150 days on the employing farm. Average cash wages earned and time worked by these workers are shown in table 17.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 5.-Distribution of hired farm workers by expected duration of employment in 1945 on reporting farm, United States and major regions, September 1945

Expected duration of employment on reporting farm in 1945	United States		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,240,000	100	326,000	100	523,000	100	1,747,000	100	644,000	100
Regular workers	646,000	20	108,000	33	207,000	40	217,000	12	114,000	18
300 days or more	391,000	12	82,000	25	154,000	30	85,000	5	70,000	11
150 - 299 days	255,000	8	26,000	8	53,000	10	132,000	7	44,000	7
Seasonal workers	2,594,000	80	218,000	67	316,000	60	1,530,000	88	530,000	82
75 - 149 days	155,000	5	20,000	6	34,000	6	76,000	5	25,000	4
Less than 75 days	797,000	24	59,000	18	99,000	19	558,000	32	81,000	12
Crew workers 1/	1,459,000	45	134,000	41	165,000	32	754,000	43	406,000	63
Workers with days not reported 2/	183,000	6	5,000	2	18,000	3	142,000	8	18,000	3

1/ Farmers were not asked to report on expected duration of employment of workers employed in gangs or crews, as the great majority of crew workers are short-time seasonal laborers.

2/ It has been assumed that these workers were seasonal workers in grouping them with those whose expected duration of employment was reported to be less than 150 days on the employing farm. The average cash wages earned and time worked by these workers are shown in table 17.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 6.-Number and proportion of crew and custom workers among all hired farm workers, United States and major regions, September 1945

Area	Number of workers			Percent of workers		
	Total	Crew	Custom <u>1</u> / <sub>1</sub>	Other	Total	Crew : Custom <u>1</u> / <sub>1</sub> : Other
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
United States	3,240,000	1,459,000	132,000	1,649,000	100	45 4 51
Northeast	326,000	134,000	3,000	189,000	100	41 1 58
North Central	523,000	165,000	10,000	348,000	100	32 2 66
South	1,747,000	754,000	106,000	887,000	100	43 6 51
West	644,000	406,000	13,000	225,000	100	63 2 35
<u>1</u> / Workers whose reported cash wages covered hire of machinery, equipment or workstock in addition to labor.						

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 7.-Distribution of hired farm workers by race and sex, United States, March, May and September 1945

Race and sex	:	:	:	:	Percentage change	
	:September:	May	: March	:	May-	March-
	: 16-22,	: 20-26,	: 18-24,	:	September:	May
	: 1945	: 1945	: 1945	:	: 1945	: 1945
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	3,240,000	2,331,000	1,633,000	39		43
Male	2,400,000	1,946,000	1,488,000	23		31
Female	840,000	385,000	145,000	118		166
White	2,202,000	1,612,000	1,150,000	37		40
Male	1,782,000	1,467,000	1,091,000	21		34
Female	420,000	145,000	59,000	190		146
Nonwhite	1,038,000	719,000	483,000	44		49
Male	618,000	479,000	397,000	29		21
Female	420,000	240,000	86,000	75		179

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 8.-Distribution of hired farm workers by race and sex, United States and major regions,  
September 1945

Race and sex	United States		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,240,000	100	326,000	100	523,000	100	1,747,000	100	644,000	100
Male	2,400,000	74	270,000	83	454,000	87	1,166,000	67	510,000	79
Female	840,000	26	56,000	17	69,000	13	581,000	33	134,000	21
White	2,202,000	68	305,000	94	516,000	99	779,000	45	602,000	93
Male	1,782,000	55	252,000	78	447,000	86	606,000	35	477,000	74
Female	420,000	13	53,000	16	69,000	13	173,000	10	125,000	19
Nonwhite	1,038,000	32	21,000	6	1/	1/	968,000	55	42,000	7
Male	618,000	19	18,000	5	1/	1/	560,000	32	33,000	5
Female	420,000	13	1/	1/	-	-	408,000	23	1/	1/

1/ Estimates not shown because there were less than 75 cases in the sample in these classes.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 9.--Distribution of hired farm workers by relationship to farm operator, United States and major regions, May and September 1945 <sup>1/</sup>

Area and relationship	September 16-22, 1945 :			May 20-26, 1945		
	: Number	: Per-	: Average:	: Number	: Per-	: Average
	: of	: cent:	: age of :	: of	: cent:	: age of
	: workers :	: worker :	: workers :	: workers :	: worker :	: worker
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Years	Num- ber	Per- cent	Years
<u>United States</u>	3,108,000	100	-	2,244,000	100	-
Son or daughter	138,000	4	25	122,000	6	25
Other relative	174,000	6	34	160,000	7	33
No relation, non-crew worker	1,337,000	43	36	1,392,000	62	35
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	1,459,000	47	-	570,000	25	-
<u>Northeast</u>	323,000	100	-	183,000	100	-
Son or daughter	33,000	10	25	31,000	17	26
Other relative	14,000	4	34	14,000	8	34
No relation, non-crew worker	141,000	44	35	119,000	65	37
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	135,000	42	-	19,000	10	-
<u>North Central</u>	513,000	100	-	370,000	100	-
Son or daughter	54,000	11	26	53,000	14	26
Other relative	48,000	9	38	47,000	13	34
No relation, non-crew worker	247,000	48	38	263,000	71	36
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	164,000	32	-	3/	3/	-
<u>South</u>	1,641,000	100	-	1,252,000	100	-
Son or daughter	35,000	2	25	25,000	2	25
Other relative	97,000	6	32	83,000	7	30
No relation, non-crew worker	755,000	46	34	798,000	64	33
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	754,000	46	-	346,000	27	-
<u>West</u>	631,000	100	-	439,000	100	-
Son or daughter	16,000	3	24	13,000	3	24
Other relative	15,000	2	38	16,000	4	38
No relation, non-crew worker	194,000	31	38	212,000	48	38
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	406,000	64	-	198,000	45	-

1/ Excludes approximately 132,000 custom workers in September and 87,000 in May.

2/ Relationship to farm operator and age not asked for crew workers.

3/ Estimates not shown because there were less than 75 workers in sample in this class.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 10.-Distribution of regular and seasonal hired workers on farms, by number of hired workers employed on the farm. United States and major regions, May and September 1945 1/

Area and number of hired workers employed on the farm	September 16-22, 1945			May 20-26, 1945		
	Number	Regular	Seasonal	Number	Regular	Seasonal
	of	workers	workers	of	workers	workers
	workers	2/	3/	workers	2/	3/
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number

United States - Farms with:

Any hired workers	3,108,000	641,000	2,467,000	2,244,000	867,000	1,377,000
1 - 3 workers	567,000	314,000	253,000	1,039,000	553,000	486,000
4 or more workers	2,541,000	327,000	2,214,000	1,205,000	314,000	891,000

Northeast - Farms with:

Any hired workers	323,000	107,000	216,000	183,000	123,000	60,000
1 - 3 workers	78,000	59,000	19,000	121,000	94,000	27,000
4 or more workers	245,000	48,000	197,000	62,000	29,000	33,000

North Central - Farms with:

Any hired workers	513,000	206,000	307,000	370,000	247,000	123,000
1 - 3 workers	219,000	149,000	70,000	298,000	211,000	87,000
4 or more workers	294,000	57,000	237,000	72,000	36,000	36,000

South - Farms with:

Any hired workers	1,640,000	215,000	1,425,000	1,252,000	364,000	888,000
1 - 3 workers	203,000	68,000	135,000	499,000	181,000	318,000
4 or more workers	1,437,000	147,000	1,290,000	753,000	183,000	570,000

West - Farms with:

Any hired workers	632,000	113,000	519,000	439,000	133,000	306,000
1 - 3 workers	67,000	38,000	29,000	121,000	67,000	54,000
4 or more workers	565,000	75,000	490,000	318,000	66,000	252,000

- 1/ Excludes approximately 132,000 custom workers in September and 87,000 in May.  
 2/ Workers the farmer reported he would employ for 150 days or more during 1945.  
 3/ Workers the farmer reported he would employ less than 150 days during 1945.  
 This group includes some workers for whom expected duration of employment was not reported, the majority of whom were short-time seasonal laborers working in crews for whom this information was not requested.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 11.-Distribution of regular and seasonal hired farm workers in September 1945 on farms reporting man-days of hired labor in 1945, by man-days of hired labor in 1945 used on farm, United States and major regions

Area and man-days of hired labor in 1945 used on farm	Regular workers				Seasonal workers (less than 150 days employment on reporting farm) 1/			
	All	(150 days or more employment in 1945)	workers	on reporting farm)	All	(150 days or more employment in 1945)	workers	on reporting farm)
	September 16-22, 1945	September 16-22, 1945	September 16-22, 1945	September 16-22, 1945	September 16-22, 1945	September 16-22, 1945	September 16-22, 1945	September 16-22, 1945
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
<u>United States</u>								
Farms with hired labor,								
September 16-22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	19	-	-	-	24	-	50	14
75 - 249 man-days	19	6	-	16	22	37	23	20
250 - 499 man-days	19	34	39	26	14	27	13	14
500 - 999 man-days	15	25	25	25	13	19	8	14
1,000 and over man-days	28	35	36	33	27	17	6	38
<u>Northeast</u>								
Farms with hired labor,								
September 16-22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	8	-	-	-	11	-	25	8
75 - 249 man-days	12	4	-	15	16	29	21	12
250 - 499 man-days	30	37	40	29	26	23	28	26
500 - 999 man-days	24	30	28	36	22	27	13	24
1,000 and over man-days	26	29	32	20	25	21	13	30
<u>North Central</u>								
Farms with hired labor,								
September 16-22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	14	-	-	-	24	-	55	12
75 - 249 man-days	17	7	-	25	24	50	28	16
250 - 499 man-days	34	55	60	43	19	26	9	23
500 - 999 man-days	18	19	20	17	17	16	6	24
1,000 and over man-days	17	19	20	15	16	8	2	25
<u>South</u>								
Farms with hired labor,								
September 16-22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	28	-	-	-	33	-	55	21
75 - 249 man-days	25	8	-	14	27	36	22	30
250 - 499 man-days	15	21	21	21	14	30	11	15
500 - 999 man-days	13	26	28	25	11	21	7	12
1,000 and over man-days	19	45	51	40	15	13	5	22
<u>West</u>								
Farms with hired labor,								
September 16-22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	5	-	-	-	6	-	25	3
75 - 249 man-days	8	4	-	11	9	29	21	6
250 - 499 man-days	10	17	15	21	9	22	21	6
500 - 999 man-days	14	25	25	25	12	13	18	10
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	13	28	34	17	9	22	7	9
2,000 and over man-days	50	26	26	26	55	14	8	66

1/ The majority of this group are short-time seasonal laborers working in crews for whom information on duration of employment was not requested.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 12.-Average hourly cash wages earned by hired farm workers, by race and sex, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945

Race and sex	United States			Northeast			North Central			South			West		
	Sept.: 16-22	May: 20-26	Sept.: 18-24	Sept.: 16-22	May: 20-26	Sept.: 18-24	Sept.: 16-22	May: 20-26	Sept.: 18-24	Sept.: 16-22	May: 20-26	Sept.: 18-24	Sept.: 16-22	May: 20-26	Sept.: 18-24
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Total 1/	48	39	35	49	40	34	52	30	28	32	26	29	73	67	62
Male	48	38	35	48	39	33	48	30	28	33	27	29	72	66	62
Female	47	33	32	54	59	48	86	28	31	29	21	29	78	72	56
White	54	41	37	48	38	33	52	30	28	35	30	30	73	66	62
Male	52	40	37	48	37	33	48	30	28	36	30	29	72	66	62
Female	63	47	39	54	57	47	86	28	31	33	25	34	77	72	56
Nonwhite	33	28	29	61	65	46	2/	27	33	30	23	28	83	70	69
Male	35	29	30	60	65	45	2/	28	2/	31	24	28	81	71	69
Female	29	24	28	68	71	2/	-	25	2/	28	20	27	90	68	2/

1/ Excludes approximately 132,000 custom workers in September, 87,000 in May and 30,000 in March since hire of machinery, equipment or workstock was included in their reported cash wages.

2/ Averages not shown because there were fewer than 25 workers in each of these classes in the sample.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 13.-Average hourly cash wages earned by male hired farm workers not employed in crews, by age, United States and major regions, September 1945 <sup>1/</sup>

Age	United States			Northeast			North Central			South			West		
	: Hourly			: Hourly			: Hourly			: Hourly			: Hourly		
	: Hourly earnings as:			: Hourly earnings as:			: Hourly earnings as:			: Hourly earnings as:			: Hourly earnings as:		
	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of	earn-: percent of
	ings	average for:	ings	ings	average for:	ings	ings	average for:	ings	ings	average for:	ings	ings	average for:	ings
	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers	: workers
	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44	: aged 35-44
	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents
Under 18 years <sup>2/</sup>	31	70	39	80	32	82	24	62	53	73					
18-24	36	82	33	67	31	79	35	90	58	79					
25-34	42	95	45	92	39	100	35	90	66	90					
35-44	44	100	49	100	39	100	39	100	73	100					
45-64	43	98	47	96	36	92	34	87	66	90					
65 and over	42	95	36	73	32	82	30	77	70	96					

<sup>1/</sup> Information on age was not requested for workers employed in crews, and for this reason, 951,000 male crew workers are excluded from this table. In addition approximately 107,000 male custom workers are excluded, since hire of machinery, equipment or workstock was included in their reported cash wages. Averages in this table are weighted by time worked as are all other average hourly and daily wages in this report.

<sup>2/</sup> Twenty-eight percent of the male hired workers under 18 years of age were under 14 years.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 14.--Average hourly cash wages of hired farm workers in September 1945 on farms reporting man-days of hired labor in 1945 used on farm, by expected duration of employment of hired farm workers on reporting farm in 1945, United States and major regions. 1/

Area and man-days of hired labor in 1945 used on farm	:All hired workers :Sept.16-22, : 1945	: Workers not employed: : in crews :Regular :Workers 2/	:Seasonal :Workers 3/	: Crew workers 4/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<u>United States</u>				
Farms with hired labor, Sept. 16-25				
1-249 man-days	39	31	38	41
250-499 man-days	43	29	47	66
500 and over man-days	53	41	60	60
<u>Northeast</u>				
Farms with hired labor, Sept. 16-25				
1-249 man-days	55	35	53	64
250-499 man-days	40	27	66	56
500 and over man-days	53	38	68	69
<u>North Central</u>				
Farms with hired labor, Sept. 16-25				
1-249 man-days	67	26	50	166
250-499 man-days	44	28	46	139
500 and over man-days	47	36	53	66
<u>South</u>				
Farms with hired labor, Sept. 16-25				
1-249 man-days	30	26	30	30
250-499 man-days	35	26	36	40
500 and over man-days	32	32	44	29
<u>West</u>				
Farms with hired labor, Sept. 16-25				
1-249 man-days	69	55	67	79
250-499 man-days	69	53	74	93
500 and over man-days	74	62	83	77

1/ Excludes approximately 132,000 custom workers since hire of machinery, equipment or workstock was included in their reported cash wages.

2/ Workers with expected duration of employment in 1945 of 150 days or more on reporting farm.

3/ Workers other than crew workers with less than 150 days expected employment in 1945 on reporting farm.

4/ Includes a few workers with duration of employment not reported.

Estimates based on data from enumerative survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 15.--Distribution of male hired farm workers not employed in crews, by hourly cash wages earned, United States and major regions, September 1945

Hourly cash wages earned	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total 1/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 10 cents	2.2	3.6	2.5	2.1	.5
10 - 14	4.7	7.6	6.6	4.2	.5
15 - 19	7.0	8.0	8.7	8.0	.4
20 - 24	9.5	7.4	8.8	13.2	1.3
25 - 29	9.8	5.7	10.3	13.2	1.9
30 - 34	11.2	5.8	12.6	14.2	4.0
35 - 39	7.4	6.2	7.3	9.4	2.3
40 - 44	9.7	8.3	9.4	11.3	6.7
45 - 54	13.6	14.4	11.0	14.6	14.2
55 - 64	7.1	10.4	7.1	3.4	15.8
65 - 74	5.2	4.6	7.5	1.7	12.6
75 - 84	4.4	5.9	4.3	.3	16.2
85 - 94	3.3	2.8	.8	2.6	9.9
95 - 104	2.2	2.6	2.4	.9	5.9
105 and over	2.7	6.7	.7	.9	7.8

1/ Excludes approximately 107,000 male custom workers since hire of machinery, equipment or workstock was included in their reported cash wages.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 16.-Average hourly, daily and weekly cash wages, average hours and days worked during week for hired farm workers, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945 <sup>1/</sup>

Area and week	Cash wages earned (on reporting farm)			Time worked (on reporting farm)		
	Hourly	Daily	Weekly	Hours per day	Days per week	Hours per week
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Number	Number
<u>United States</u>						
September 16-22	.48	4.40	19.50	9.3	4.4	41
May 20-26	.37	3.60	16.80	9.7	4.6	45
March 18-24	.35	3.20	15.80	9.1	5.0	45
<u>Northeast</u>						
September 16-22	.49	4.70	21.90	9.4	4.7	44
May 20-26	.40	3.80	22.20	9.6	5.8	56
March 18-24	.34	3.30	19.40	9.7	5.9	57
<u>North Central</u>						
September 16-22	.52	4.90	24.70	9.4	5.1	48
May 20-26	.30	3.20	18.00	10.7	5.6	60
March 18-24	.28	2.90	16.30	10.3	5.7	58
<u>South</u>						
September 16-22	.32	2.90	11.00	9.2	3.7	34
May 20-26	.26	2.50	9.80	9.6	3.9	37
March 18-24	.29	2.60	11.20	9.0	4.3	39
<u>West</u>						
September 16-22	.73	6.80	37.00	9.2	5.5	50
May 20-26	.67	6.20	33.80	9.2	5.5	51
March 18-24	.62	4.90	27.20	7.8	5.6	44

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes approximately 132,000 custom workers in September, 87,000 in May and 30,000 in March since hire of machinery, equipment or work-stock was included in their reported cash wages.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 17.-Average hourly, daily and weekly wages, average hours and days worked during week, for hired farm workers, by duration of employment in 1945 on reporting farm, United States and major regions, September 1945 1/

Area and duration of employment on reporting farm during 1945	: Cash wages earned,	: Time worked
	:September 16-22, 1945	:September 16-22, 1945
	: (on reporting farm)	: (on reporting farm)
	: : :	:Hours : Days :Hours
	:Hourly : Daily :Weekly	: per : per : per
	: : :	: day : week :week
	Dollars Dollars Dollars	Number Number Number

### United States

Regular workers	.36	3.60	21.90	10.0	6.0	60
300 days or more	.35	3.60	23.00	10.2	6.4	66
150 - 299 days	.39	3.80	20.20	9.7	5.4	52
Seasonal workers	.53	4.70	18.80	9.0	4.0	36
75 - 149 days	.42	4.00	19.10	9.6	4.8	46
Less than 75 days	.46	4.10	12.40	8.8	3.1	27
Crew workers 2/	.58	5.10	22.60	8.9	4.4	39
Workers with days unspecified 3/	.38	3.40	12.80	8.9	3.8	34

### Northeast

Regular workers	.34	3.40	21.70	10.1	6.4	64
300 days or more	.30	3.10	20.50	10.3	6.6	68
150 - 299 days	.48	4.50	25.40	9.3	5.7	53
Seasonal workers	.64	5.70	22.00	8.9	3.8	34
75 - 149 days	.48	4.40	19.60	9.2	4.4	41
Less than 75 days	.69	5.80	19.70	8.4	3.4	29
Crew workers 2/	.66	5.90	23.30	9.0	3.9	35
Workers with days unspecified 3/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/

### North Central

Regular workers	.31	3.30	20.80	10.8	6.3	68
300 days or more	.30	3.30	21.20	10.9	6.4	70
150 - 299 days	.32	3.40	19.70	10.6	5.8	62
Seasonal workers	.81	6.40	27.40	7.9	4.3	34
79 - 149 days	.37	3.80	18.30	10.2	4.9	49
Less than 75 days	.58	5.20	17.10	9.0	3.3	29
Crew workers 2/	1.10	7.60	36.10	6.9	4.8	33
Workers with days unspecified 3/	.49	4.80	19.60	9.7	4.1	40

(Continued)

Table 17.-Average hourly, daily and weekly wages, average hours and days worked during week, for hired farm workers, by duration of employment in 1945 on reporting farm, United States and major regions, September 1945 <sup>1/</sup> (Continued)

Area and duration of employment on reporting farm during 1945	: Cash wages earned, :			: Time worked :		
	:September 16-22, 1945 :			:September 16-22, 1945 :		
	: (on reporting farm) :			: (on reporting farm) :		
	: :	: :	: :	:Hours :	:Days :	:Hours :
	:Hourly :	:Daily :	:Weekly :	:per :	:per :	:per :
	: :	: :	: :	: day :	: week :	: week :
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Number	Number

South

Regular workers	.30	2.90	15.60	9.4	5.5	51
300 days or more	.31	2.90	18.10	9.3	6.2	58
150 - 299 days	.30	2.80	14.10	9.5	5.0	47
Seasonal workers	.32	3.00	10.30	9.2	3.5	32
75 - 149 days	.34	3.20	14.80	9.5	4.6	44
Less than 75 days	.34	3.00	8.50	8.9	2.8	25
Crew workers <sup>2/</sup>	.32	2.90	11.20	9.3	3.8	35
Workers with days unspecified <sup>3/</sup>	.26	2.30	8.10	8.7	3.6	31

West

Regular workers	.60	5.80	36.20	9.6	6.3	60
300 days or more	.57	5.50	36.00	9.7	6.5	63
150 - 299 days	.66	6.10	36.50	9.3	5.9	56
Seasonal workers	.77	7.00	37.10	9.1	5.3	48
75 - 149 days	.66	6.00	32.90	9.1	5.5	50
Less than 75 days	.80	6.80	28.70	8.5	4.2	36
Crew workers <sup>2/</sup>	.78	7.10	39.20	9.2	5.5	51
Workers with days unspecified <sup>3/</sup>	.77	6.90	31.10	9.0	4.5	40

<sup>1/</sup> Approximately 132,000 custom workers are excluded since hire of machinery, equipment or workstock was included in their reported cash wages.

<sup>2/</sup> Farmers were not asked to report on expected duration of employment of workers employed in gangs or crews; the majority of crew workers are short-time seasonal laborers.

<sup>3/</sup> It has been assumed that these workers were seasonal workers in grouping them with those whose expected duration of employment was reported to be less than 150 days on the employing farm. The average cash wages earned and time worked by these workers are more nearly similar to those of seasonal workers than those of regular workers.

<sup>4/</sup> Averages not shown because there were less than 25 workers in the sample in this class.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 18.--Average hourly, daily and weekly cash wages, average hours and days worked during week, for hired farm workers, by race and sex, United States and major regions, September 1945 <sup>1/</sup>

Area, race, and sex	Cash wages earned			Time worked		
	September 16-22			September 16-22		
	(on reporting farm)			(on reporting farm)		
	Hourly	Daily	Weekly	Hours per day	Days per week	Hours per week
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Number	Number
<u>United States</u>						
White	.54	5.00	23.30	9.3	4.7	43
Nonwhite	.33	3.00	11.80	9.3	3.9	36
Male	.48	4.50	20.70	9.4	4.6	43
Female	.47	4.10	16.10	8.8	3.9	34
<u>Northeast</u>						
White	.49	4.60	22.00	9.5	4.8	45
Nonwhite	.61	5.40	19.40	8.9	3.6	32
Male	.48	4.60	22.30	9.6	4.8	46
Female	.55	4.80	19.60	8.9	4.1	36
<u>North Central</u>						
White	.52	4.80	24.70	9.4	5.1	48
Nonwhite	.57	5.10	26.10	8.8	5.2	46
Male	.48	4.60	23.90	9.7	5.2	50
Female	.86	6.40	30.00	7.4	4.7	35
<u>South</u>						
White	.35	3.20	11.70	9.1	3.6	33
Nonwhite	.30	2.70	10.50	9.3	3.8	35
Male	.33	3.10	12.00	9.3	3.9	36
Female	.29	2.60	8.90	9.1	3.4	31
<u>West</u>						
White	.73	6.70	36.70	9.2	5.5	50
Nonwhite	.83	7.50	40.70	9.1	5.4	49
Male	.72	6.70	36.50	9.3	5.4	50
Female	.78	6.80	38.70	8.8	5.7	50

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes approximately 132,000 custom workers since the hire of machinery, equipment or workstock was included in their reported cash wages.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 19.-Average hourly, daily and weekly wages, average hours and days worked during week, for hired farm workers by relationship to farm operator, United States and major regions, September 1945 <sup>1/</sup>

Area and relationship	Cash wages earned			Time worked		
	: September 16-22, 1945			: September 16-22, 1945		
	: (on reporting farm)			: (on reporting farm)		
	: Hourly	: Daily	: Weekly	: per	: per	: per
	: Dollars	: Dollars	: Dollars	: day	: week	: week
United States				Number	Number	Number
Son or daughter	.31	3.20	17.90	10.6	5.5	59
Other relative	.34	3.30	13.50	9.6	4.1	40
No relation, non-crew worker	.42	3.90	17.10	9.4	4.3	41
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	.58	5.10	22.60	8.9	4.4	39
Northeast						
Son or daughter	.26	2.70	17.10	10.6	6.2	66
Other relative	.42	4.10	21.50	9.8	5.2	51
No relation, non-crew worker	.46	4.30	21.70	9.4	5.0	47
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	.66	5.90	23.30	9.0	3.9	35
North Central						
Son or daughter	.29	3.30	20.10	11.3	6.2	70
Other relative	.33	3.40	17.10	10.5	5.0	52
No relation, non-crew worker	.38	3.90	19.90	10.2	5.1	52
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	1.10	7.60	36.10	6.9	4.8	33
South						
Son or daughter	.33	3.10	11.50	9.4	3.7	35
Other relative	.27	2.40	8.10	8.9	3.4	30
No relation, non-crew worker	.33	3.00	11.10	9.2	3.7	34
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	.32	2.90	11.20	9.3	3.8	35
West						
Son or daughter	.46	4.40	26.30	9.6	5.9	57
Other relative	.62	5.60	28.00	9.1	5.0	46
No relation, non-crew worker	.69	6.30	34.10	9.2	5.4	50
Crew worker <sup>2/</sup>	.78	7.10	39.20	9.2	5.5	51

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes approximately 132,000 custom workers since hire of machinery, equipment or workstock was included in their reported cash wages.

<sup>2/</sup> Relationship of farm operator not asked for crew workers.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 20.--Average cash wages earned and time worked during week on reporting farm, for regular and seasonal farm workers, by number of hired workers employed on farm, United States and major regions, September 1945 1/

Area and number of hired workers employed on the farm	: Regular workers (150 days or more : employment on reporting farm in 1945) :										: Seasonal workers (less than 150 days employment on reporting farm in 1945) 2/ :									
	: Weekly:Hours :					: Daily:Hours :					: Weekly:Hours :					: Daily:Hours :				
	: cash :	: wages :	: per :	: per :	: week :	: cash :	: wages :	: per :	: per :	: week :	: cash :	: wages :	: per :	: per :	: week :	: cash :	: wages :	: per :	: per :	: week :
	Dols.	Dols.	No.	No.	No.	Dols.	Dols.	No.	No.	No.	Dols.	Dols.	No.	No.	No.	Dols.	Dols.	No.	No.	No.
United States--Farms with:																				
Any hired workers	.36	3.60	21.90	10.0	6.0		.53	4.70	18.80	9.0		4.0	36							
1 - 3 workers	.31	3.20	19.60	10.2	6.2		.41	3.70	13.50	9.2		3.6	33							
4 or more workers	.42	4.10	24.10	9.9	5.8		.54	4.80	19.40	8.9		4.0	36							
Northeast--Farms with:																				
Any hired workers	.34	3.40	21.70	10.1	6.4		.64	5.70	22.00	8.9		3.8	34							
1 - 3 workers	.26	2.70	17.60	10.3	6.5		.44	4.00	16.10	8.9		4.1	36							
4 or more workers	.44	4.40	26.80	9.9	6.2		.66	5.90	22.50	8.9		3.8	34							
North Central--Farms with:																				
Any hired workers	.31	3.30	20.80	10.8	6.3		.81	6.40	27.40	7.9		4.3	34							
1 - 3 workers	.28	3.10	19.30	10.8	6.3		.44	4.30	16.60	9.8		3.9	38							
4 or more workers	.38	4.00	24.90	10.8	6.2		.93	6.90	30.60	7.5		4.4	33							
South--Farms with:																				
Any hired workers	.30	2.90	15.60	9.4	5.5		.32	3.00	10.30	9.2		3.5	32							
1 - 3 workers	.28	2.60	14.30	9.0	5.6		.31	2.80	8.90	9.0		3.2	29							
4 or more workers	.31	3.00	16.30	9.6	5.4		.32	3.00	10.40	9.2		3.5	32							
West--Farms with:																				
Any hired workers	.60	5.80	36.20	9.6	6.3		.77	7.00	37.10	9.1		5.3	48							
1 - 3 workers	.56	5.40	33.90	9.5	6.3		.68	6.00	27.00	8.8		4.5	40							
4 or more workers	.62	6.00	37.40	9.6	6.3		.78	7.10	37.70	9.1		5.3	49							

1/ Excludes approximately 132,000 custom workers, since hire of machinery, equipment or workstock was included in their reported cash wages.

2/ This group includes some workers for whom expected duration of employment was not reported the majority of whom were short-time seasonal laborers working in crews and some non-crew workers for whom the expected duration of employment was not requested.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 21.-Distribution of hired farm workers not employed in crews by hours worked during week on reporting farm, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945

Hours worked during specified week:	United States		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	: : :		: : :		: : :		: : :		: : :	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Total 1/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 10	8	5	6	1	3	4	3	5	6	3
10 - 14	7	7	4	3	2	5	2	3	11	2
15 - 19	7	4	6	3	2	5	2	2	6	2
20 - 34	19	17	11	12	9	11	9	9	23	4
35 - 49	14	14	14	9	11	8	11	12	16	8
50 - 59	11	13	13	12	5	6	5	6	14	21
60 and over	34	40	46	60	68	61	68	63	24	22
									42	40

1/ Excludes approximately 132,000 custom workers in September, 87,000 in May, and 30,000 in March as well as crew workers.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 22.-Distribution of male hired farm workers not employed in crews by daily cash wages earned, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945

	United States			Northeast			North Central			South			West		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Daily cash wages on reporting farm	: May : March : Sept. :			: May : March : Sept. :			: May : March : Sept. :			: May : March : Sept. :			: May : March : Sept. :		
	: 16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:			: 16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:			: 16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:			: 16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:			: 16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:16-22:20-26:18-24:		
Total 1/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$2.00	14	18	26	19	25	29	13	15	25	16	23	32	3	3	3
2.00 - 2.99	22	27	27	16	18	19	22	26	27	29	37	34	4	5	6
3.00 - 3.99	19	22	21	17	15	18	22	26	28	23	25	20	6	11	10
4.00 - 4.99	15	15	11	15	23	15	15	18	10	16	11	9	15	15	21
5.00 - 6.99	18	11	11	19	9	15	20	13	9	11	3	5	37	34	35
7.00 and over 2/	12	7	4	14	10	4	8	2	1	5	1	2/	35	32	25

1/ Excludes approximately 107,000 male custom workers in September, 87,000 in May, and 27,000 in March since hire of machinery, equipment or workstock was included in their reported cash wages.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: For average daily cash wages of all hired farm workers, including crew workers, see table 18.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 23.-Distribution of male hired farm workers not employed in crews, by weekly cash wages earned, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945

Weekly cash wages on reporting farm 1/	United States		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	: :		: :		: :		: :		: :	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Total 2/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$10.00	31	30	22	20	17	25	46	47	52	11
10.00 - 19.99	29	34	28	29	34	41	33	38	35	12
20.00 - 29.99	19	19	23	24	29	30	26	13	11	10
30.00 - 39.99	13	9	16	17	13	9	6	7	3	3
40.00 and over	8	8	11	10	5	4	2	1	2	35

1/ These wages do not represent total weekly cash wages for workers who worked on more than one farm or who had a nonfarm job during the specified week.

2/ Excludes approximately 107,000 male custom workers in September, 27,000 in May, and 27,000 in March. Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: For average weekly cash wages of all male hired farm workers, including crew workers, see table 18.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 24.-Distribution of hired farm workers by type of wage rate, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945

Type of wage rate	United States			North Central			South			West		
	Sept.: May			May :March:Sept.:			May :March:Sept.:			May :March:Sept.:		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Per month	10	16	21	15	28	32	28	42	47	3	6	9
Per week	4	8	9	15	33	36	6	11	7	3	5	7
Per day	18	44	33	12	9	14	14	24	24	24	66	48
Per hour	18	23	26	19	16	14	21	15	14	8	18	21
Piece rate	45	4	8	37	12	3	27	1	1	56	1	13
Other 1/	5	5	3	2	2	1	4	7	7	6	4	2
Without meals												
furnished 2/	86	79	77	70	61	57	63	52	50	94	89	88
Per month	4	7	10	5	10	10	10	15	18	2	5	6
Per week	3	5	6	8	17	20	3	6	4	2	4	5
Per day	15	37	27	9	6	10	8	14	12	22	59	42
Per hour	16	22	24	14	15	13	13	12	11	7	17	20
Piece rate	44	4	8	33	12	3	27	1	1	55	1	13
Other 1/	4	4	2	1	1	1	2	4	4	6	3	2
With meals												
furnished 3/	14	21	23	30	39	43	37	48	50	6	11	12
Per month	6	9	11	10	18	22	18	27	29	1	1	3
Per week	1	3	3	7	16	16	3	5	3	1	1	2
Per day	3	7	6	3	3	4	6	10	12	2	7	6
Per hour	2	1	2	5	1	1	8	3	3	1	1	1
Piece rate	1	4/	4/	4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	1	4/	4/
Other 1/	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4/	4/	4/

1/ Includes custom work rates and annual rates.

2/ Includes some workers receiving one meal per day.

3/ Two or more regular meals per day.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 25.--Distribution of hired farm workers by specified perquisite items received, United States and major regions, September 1945

Perquisite item <sup>1/</sup>	: United : States Percent	: Northeast Percent	: North : Central Percent	: South Percent	: West Percent
Total workers	100	100	100	100	100
With house	25	13	17	31	20
With lodging	11	24	29	4	10
Without house or lodging	64	63	54	65	70
Not furnished meals <sup>2/</sup>	86	70	63	94	89
With house	24	12	16	30	18
With lodging	1	2	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	2
Without house or lodging	61	56	47	64	69
Furnished meals <sup>3/</sup>	14	30	37	6	11
With house	1	1	1	1	2
With lodging	10	22	29	4	8
Without house or lodging	3	7	7	1	1

<sup>1/</sup> In addition to these items, many workers received other types of perquisites. More detailed information on perquisites will be published in a later report.

<sup>2/</sup> Including some workers receiving one meal per day.

<sup>3/</sup> Two or more regular meals per day.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 26.-Distribution of regular and seasonal hired farm workers by specified perquisite items received, United States and major regions, September 1945

Perquisite item	: United States :		: Northeast :		: North Central :		: South :		: West :	
	: Reg-:Sea-: ular:son-: 1/ : al :		: Reg-:Sea-: ular:son-: 1/ : al :		: Reg-:Sea-: ular:son-: 1/ : al :		: Reg-:Sea-: ular:son-: 1/ : al :		: Reg-:Sea-: ular:son-: 1/ : al :	
	: : 2/ :		: : 2/ :		: : 2/ :		: : 2/ :		: : 2/ :	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Total workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With house	45	20	23	9	34	6	66	26	46	14
With lodging	34	5	46	12	50	14	14	3	34	5
Without house or lodging	21	75	31	79	16	80	20	71	20	81
Not furnished meals <u>3/</u>	61	92	46	82	47	75	80	96	63	95
With house	41	20	20	9	32	5	61	26	40	14
With lodging	1	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	2	1	<u>5/</u>	1	<u>5/</u>	3	1
Without house or lodging	19	72	26	71	14	70	18	70	20	80
Furnished meals <u>4/</u>	39	8	54	18	53	25	20	4	37	5
With house	4	<u>5/</u>	3	-	2	1	5	<u>5/</u>	6	<u>5/</u>
With lodging	33	5	46	10	49	14	13	3	31	4
Without house or lodging	2	3	5	8	2	10	2	1	<u>5/</u>	1

1/ Workers the farmer reported he would employ for 150 days or more during 1945.

2/ Workers the farmer reported he would employ less than 150 days during 1945. This group includes some workers for whom expected duration of employment was not reported, the majority of whom were short-time seasonal laborers working in crews, for whom this information was not requested.

3/ Including some workers receiving one meal per day.

4/ Two or more regular meals per day.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 27.-Average cash wage rates of hired farm workers, by type of wage rate, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945

Type of rate and area	September:	May	March	Percentage change	
	16-22,	20-26,	18-24,	May-	March-
	1945	1945	1945	September:	May
	:	:	:	1945	1945
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
<u>Month without meals 1/</u>					
United States	108.30	108.10	99.30	2/	9
Northeast	97.60	100.00	98.60	-2	1
North Central	100.60	102.30	98.20	-2	4
South	77.30	75.00	65.60	3	14
West	167.20	167.30	151.00	2/	11
<u>Month with meals 3/</u>					
United States	76.60	74.40	67.10	3	11
Northeast	60.20	54.50	55.90	10	-3
North Central	67.00	65.70	60.50	2	9
South	53.20	45.20	43.80	18	3
West	124.30	122.60	121.80	1	1
<u>Week without meals 1/</u>					
United States	23.20	25.80	21.60	-10	19
Northeast	31.40	30.60	27.00	3	13
North Central	24.90	23.70	21.80	5	9
South	15.90	21.80	16.30	-27	34
West	36.00	36.20	34.70	-1	4
<u>Day without meals 1/</u>					
United States	3.60	2.55	2.65	41	-4
Northeast	8.35	5.15	5.40	62	-5
North Central	3.80	3.40	3.20	12	6
South	3.00	2.40	2.35	25	2
West	6.20	4.40	4.80	41	-8
<u>Hour without meals 1/</u>					
United States	.63	.52	.57	21	-9
Northeast	.57	.54	.57	6	-5
North Central	.58	.50	.54	16	-7
South	.42	.30	.36	40	-17
West	.75	.75	.80	-	-6

1/ Includes some workers receiving one meal per day.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Two or more regular meals per day.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 28.-Average hourly and weekly cash wages and hours worked, by type of wage rate, United States and major regions, September 1945

Area and type of rate	: Average	: Average cash wages		: Average hours per
	: wage	: Hourly	: Weekly	: week worked on
	: rate			
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number
<u>United States</u>				
Without meals <u>1/</u>				
Month	108.30	.41	26.20	65
Week	23.20	.43	23.30	55
Day	3.60	.40	14.60	37
Hour	.63	.66	27.90	42
Piece rates	-	.52	17.60	34
With meals, month <u>2/</u>	76.60	.26	18.30	69
<u>Northeast</u>				
Without meals <u>1/</u>				
Month	97.50	.34	23.40	69
Week	31.40	.51	31.20	61
Day	8.35	.95	35.00	37
Hour	.57	.57	17.10	30
Piece rates	-	.63	22.20	35
With meals, month <u>2/</u>	60.20	.20	14.30	71
<u>North Central</u>				
Without meals <u>1/</u>				
Month	100.60	.35	24.40	70
Week	24.90	.42	25.30	60
Day	3.80	.36	13.90	39
Hour	.58	.60	23.60	39
Piece rates	-	1.21	37.00	31
With meals, month <u>2/</u>	67.00	.23	16.20	71

(Continued)

Table 28.-Average hourly and weekly cash wages and hours worked, by type of wage rate, United States and major regions, September 1945 (Continued)

Area and type of rate	: Average	: Average cash wages		: Average hours per
	: wage	: Hourly	: Weekly	: week worked on
	: rate	: Dollars	: Dollars	: reporting farm
		Dollars	Dollars	Number
<u>South</u>				
Without meals <u>1/</u>				
Month	77.30	.31	18.70	60
Week	15.90	.33	16.00	48
Day	3.00	.33	11.50	35
Hour	.42	.35	9.40	27
Piece rates	-	.32	10.40	33
With meals, month <u>2/</u>	53.20	.21	12.70	61
<u>West</u>				
Without meals <u>1/</u>				
Month	167.20	.67	40.30	60
Week	36.00	.67	35.70	53
Day	6.20	.69	31.90	46
Hour	.75	.75	39.20	52
Piece rates	-	.85	36.80	43
With meals, month <u>2/</u>	124.30	.45	29.60	66

1/ Includes some workers receiving one meal per day.

2/ Two or more regular meals per day. These averages are not directly comparable with other values in column since meals are provided in addition to these cash wages.

Note: Average hour or week rates may differ slightly from their corresponding hourly or weekly cash wage equivalent for several reasons: (1) slightly different coverage, as the equivalent wages were computed only for workers who reported on time worked, (2) weekly wages being rounded to the nearest dollar before computing equivalents, (3) in the case of week rates, payment for less than a full week's work.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 29.-Number of hired farm workers paid piece rates per hundred pounds cotton and daily rates without meals and average rates in the South and number of hired farm workers paid hourly rates and average rates in the West, by sex and race, September 1945

Area, type of wage rate, and sex	Number of workers	Average rate paid workers by race		
		Total	White	Nonwhite
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>South</u>				
Piece rate per hundred pounds cotton without meals <u>1/</u>				
Male	457,000	1.76	1.78	1.75
Female	469,000	1.69	1.66	1.69
Day without meals <u>1/</u>				
Male	341,000	3.10	3.30	2.80
Female	34,000	2.20	2.60	2.00
<u>West</u>				
Hour without meals <u>1/</u>				
Male	213,000	.76	.75	.79
Female	55,000	.74	.74	<u>2/</u>

1/ Includes some workers receiving one meal per day.

2/ Average not shown because there were less than 25 cases in the sample in this class.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 30.-Average hourly and weekly cash wages and hours worked during week, for regular 1/ hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945

Area, type of wage rate and date	: Number of regular : hired workers	: Average : cash	: Average : cash	: Hours : worked
	: paid specified	: hourly	: weekly	: per
	: type of rate	: wages	: wages	: week
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>United States</u>				
Month without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	129,000	.41	26.60	65
May 20-26	145,000	.38	25.10	66
March 18-24	150,000	.35	23.00	65
Month with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	156,000	.26	18.20	70
May 20-26	172,000	.24	17.10	71
March 18-24	166,000	.22	15.50	69
Week without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	71,000	.41	23.70	58
May 20-26	91,000	.42	25.20	60
March 18-24	82,000	.36	21.00	59
Day without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	116,000	.35	17.70	51
May 20-26	211,000	.29	15.10	52
March 18-24	213,000	.31	13.00	42
Hour without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	53,000	.65	34.50	53
May 20-26	89,000	.58	29.70	51
March 18-24	104,000	.59	28.70	49
<u>Northeast</u>				
Month with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	31,000	.20	14.20	71
May 20-26	29,000	.18	12.50	71
March 18-24	30,000	.19	13.10	71
Week without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	21,000	.48	30.00	63
May 20-26	27,000	.48	29.90	62
March 18-24	25,000	.42	27.10	64
Week with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	20,000	.23	15.30	67
May 20-26	25,000	.25	16.50	65
March 18-24	21,000	.22	14.50	67

(Continued)

Table 30.-Average hourly and weekly cash wages and hours worked during week, for regular 1/ hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945 (Continued)

Area, type of wage rate and date	: Number of regular : : hired workers : : paid specified : : type of rate :	: Average : : cash : : hourly : : wages :	: Average : : cash : : weekly : : wages :	: Hours : : worked : : per : : week :
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>North Central</u>				
Month without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	50,000	.35	24.50	70
May 20-26	49,000	.33	24.60	74
March 18-24	57,000	.32	22.40	71
Month with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	81,000	.22	16.10	72
May 20-26	93,000	.21	15.80	75
March 18-24	89,000	.19	13.90	74
Day without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	13,000	.29	18.50	64
May 20-26	24,000	.30	17.90	59
March 18-24	23,000	.33	15.00	46
Hour without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	16,000	.58	32.00	55
May 20-26	15,000	.58	31.00	54
March 18-24	25,000	.55	25.80	47
<u>South</u>				
Month without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	36,000	.32	19.50	60
May 20-26	52,000	.30	18.30	62
March 18-24	48,000	.26	15.70	60
Week without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	31,000	.33	17.50	53
May 20-26	41,000	.37	21.20	58
March 18-24	40,000	.28	15.70	56
Day without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	88,000	.30	14.60	49
May 20-26	167,000	.26	13.20	50
March 18-24	169,000	.26	10.80	41
<u>West</u>				
Month without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	29,000	.67	40.70	60
May 20-26	28,000	.65	38.90	60
March 18-24	31,000	.57	35.10	61
Month with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	31,000	.44	29.70	67
May 20-26	33,000	.42	28.20	67
March 18-24	26,000	.45	28.60	64
Hour without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	23,000	.79	44.50	56
May 20-26	34,000	.78	44.90	58
March 18-24	41,000	.76	39.50	52

1/ Workers the farmer reported he would employ for 150 days or more during 1945.

2/ Includes some workers receiving one meal per day.

3/ Two or more regular meals per day.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 31.-Average hourly and weekly cash wages and hours worked during week, for seasonal 1/ hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945

Area, type of wage rate and date	: Number of	: Average:	: Average:	: Hours
	: seasonal	: cash	: cash	: worked
	: hired workers:	: hourly	: weekly	: per
	: paid specified:	: wages	: wages	: week
	: types of rates:	:	:	:
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>United States</u>				
Day without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	359,000	.43	13.60	32
May 20-26	644,000	.25	7.60	30
March 18-24	214,000	.30	7.70	26
Hour without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	445,000	.66	27.10	41
May 20-26	404,000	.55	21.50	39
March 18-24	246,000	.55	19.40	36
Piece rate without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	1,360,000	.52	17.50	34
<u>Northeast</u>				
Day without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	23,000	.97	32.50	33
Hour without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	40,000	.58	15.80	27
Hour with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	13,000	.49	9.00	13
Piece rate without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	102,000	.63	22.20	35
<u>North Central</u>				
Day without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	25,000	.44	11.50	26
May 20-26	28,000	.35	12.20	35
Day with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	26,000	.38	12.10	32
May 20-26	24,000	.31	11.20	36
Hour without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	48,000	.61	20.80	34
May 20-26	28,000	.48	14.80	31
Hour with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	36,000	.71	25.70	36
Piece rate without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	137,000	1.21	37.00	31

(Continued)

Table 31.-Average hourly and weekly cash wages and hours worked during week, for seasonal 1/ hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates, United States and major regions, March, May and September 1945 (Continued)

Area, type of wage rate and date	: Number of	: Average:	: Average:	: Hours
	: seasonal	: cash	: cash	: worked
	: hired workers	: hourly	: weekly	: per
	: paid specified	: wages	: wages	: week
	: type of rates	:	:	:
	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number
<u>South</u>				
Day without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	286,000	.34	10.60	31
May 20-26	589,000	.23	6.80	29
March 18-24	186,000	.26	6.50	25
Day with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	22,000	.29	10.40	36
May 20-26	54,000	.24	8.30	34
March 18-24	24,000	.28	7.00	25
Hour without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	113,000	.34	8.90	26
May 20-26	195,000	.29	9.60	33
March 18-24	99,000	.40	17.50	44
Piece rate without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	934,000	.32	10.40	33
<u>West</u>				
Day without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	25,000	.77	32.60	42
May 20-26	21,000	.47	19.50	42
Day with meals <u>3/</u>				
September 16-22	11,000	.62	31.70	51
Hour without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	244,000	.75	38.70	52
May 20-26	166,000	.76	36.80	48
March 18-24	128,000	.70	22.10	31
Piece rate without meals <u>2/</u>				
September 16-22	187,000	.85	36.50	43

1/ Workers the farmer reported he would employ less than 150 days during 1945. This group includes some workers for whom expected duration of employment was not reported, the majority of whom were short-time seasonal laborers working in crews for whom this information was not requested.

2/ Includes some workers receiving one meal per day.

3/ Two or more regular meals per day.

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## APPENDIX A. COMPARABILITY OF SURVEY ESTIMATES WITH OTHER AVAILABLE STATISTICS 1/

The three national enumerative surveys of farm wages and wage rates in March, May and September 1945 are a new part of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics farm wage statistics work. There are important differences in the nature of the wage data obtained in these surveys from data previously available. These differences are discussed in this Appendix to afford a basis for correct interpretation of the new survey estimates which have been presented in this report.

### 1. Individual worker basis for average wage rates

An important departure from previous farm wage statistics in the new surveys is that wage and related information is obtained from the farmer for each hired worker employed on his farm during the reporting week. This permits the computation of average wage rates on an individual worker basis. In the regularly issued BAE series on farm wage rates, the averages presented are based on an average reported for his locality by each of a group of farmers known as "Crop Reporters," who are sent mail questionnaires.

There are several reasons why wage information is obtained on an individual farm and worker basis in the new surveys. An important one is that the farmers' answers provide data on something which has actually occurred - his own employing of an individual at a specified wage rate in a specified week. The farmer can report this more accurately than the level of farm wage rates being paid on other farms.

Another reason for obtaining information on wage rates paid individual workers is to get the distribution of workers by amount of wage rate, in order to show wage rate variation as well as wage rate averages. These distributions provide a picture of the wage structure in agriculture. Similar information has been available for a long time for nonagricultural industries, but not for agriculture.

### 2. Hourly and daily equivalent cash wages for varying types of rates

In the new surveys, information is obtained on the time worked and cash wages received during the reporting week by each hired worker employed on the farm during that week in addition to the worker's wage rate. This permits converting any type of rate into its hourly or daily equivalent cash wage so that an average wage can be computed for a group of workers paid different types of rates. In turn, this permits wage comparisons among groups of hired workers classified according to age, sex, race, type of work, duration of employment, etc., which are essential for analysis of wage differentials in agriculture.

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1/ Appendixes A and B are reproduced with slight modifications from Reports No. 4 and No. 7 of this series.

Certain technical questions have arisen in the matter of method of computation of these average equivalent hourly and daily cash wages. As in the case of most farm wage statistics, average wages are used both to indicate the wage cost to farmers and the wage income to farm laborers. For the first use, an average weighted by time worked at that wage provides the best measure of wage costs to the farmer per hour or day of hired labor. For the second use, the ideal average would be one weighted by the workers receiving each level of wages, providing it involved no duplication of workers who work for wages on more than one farm during the week, since the purpose of the average is to summarize the distribution of workers by amount of wages received. Information on wages and time worked obtained from reports of farmers for workers hired by the farmer during a specified week provides the basis for the first type of average. For the second type, namely, an average weighted by workers, employer reports may not be satisfactory, since a farmer's report on any hired worker who worked on two farms during the week is in effect weighted twice as much as it should be, and his report on these workers who worked on three or more farms is even more heavily overweighted. The overweighting would not lead to any bias if it were not for the fact that the workers who are overweighted are usually seasonal workers who work for very short periods at higher hourly wages.

For the week of March 18-24, differences between average hourly and daily cash wages computed on the two bases were appreciable, but not large. Because the number of hired workers who are employed on two or more farms during the week was expected to increase during the more active part of the season, the time-weighted rather than the worker-weighted averages were adopted for general use in this series of reports. In this report of results from the survey covering the week of September 16-22, (Report No. 16) all averages shown for hourly and daily cash wages are weighted on a time-input basis.

### 3. Types of wage rates

The historical series of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on farm wage rates have included four types which are used in construction of the index of farm wage rates - rates per month with and without board and rates per day with and without board. These series on month and day rates covered directly 54 percent of the hired workers in March and 60 percent in May. An additional percentage may have been covered indirectly, as Crop Reporters are instructed to include average daily earnings of piece workers in reporting the average day rate. In September 28 percent of the workers were covered directly, and the 45 percent paid piece rates may have been indirectly covered also.

Because "board" has not been defined, average rates in the historical series are not precisely comparable with those obtained from the new surveys. Since most workers (86 percent in March, 81 percent in May, 80 percent in September) who received 2 or more regular meals per day also received lodging or housing, their rates of pay can be used for approximate comparisons

with the "with board" rates of the historical series.

The classification of wage rates for a given unit of time into those with meals furnished and those without meals is only tentative. The criterion or criteria of classification should be chosen which best separates workers receiving a higher value of nonmoney wage from those receiving a lower value. A special study on value of perquisites in connection with the May national survey will provide information for determining the criteria. For example, if it is found that workers receiving a house but not meals have an average value of perquisites more similar to that for workers receiving meals than to that for workers not receiving meals or a house, their rates may be grouped with those for workers receiving meals in computing averages.

#### 4. Coverage of hired farm workers underlying wage estimates

The wage statistics in this report relate to hired farm workers as defined in this section, with differences noted between the hired farm employment underlying these estimates and the coverage of other data or estimates on hired farm employment. In these surveys, everyone was considered a hired worker who did any farm work for cash wages on the reporting farms during the survey week. There is little question about who is a hired farm worker in the majority of cases, but there are a number of marginal or borderline situations.

There are three respects with regard to which criteria must be set for determining whether a person should be considered as a hired farm worker for a given time period: (1) the nature of the work, (2) the type of remuneration for the work, and (3) the amount of work. Farm work in the new wage surveys was defined somewhat broadly, including maintenance and repair of farm buildings and machinery and preparation of farm products for market done on the farm, but excluding other white collar employees, such as bookkeepers and typists on large farms, or other skilled workers, such as stone masons or well-drillers. 2/

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2/ The following instruction was given to enumerators. "Farm work is work done on a farm, on a custom, contract, or other basis, in connection with the production (for home use or for sale), harvesting, preparation for market or delivery to market of agricultural products. Work done on the farm by a farm laborer in construction, repair, maintenance, or improvement of farm buildings, fences, machinery, etc., is to be included as farm work. However, do not include such work as that of a skilled carpenter or stone mason hired to construct a farm building, or the work of a well-driller engaged in drilling a well for a farmer, or the work of a commercial trucker in hauling agricultural products to market. Do not include as farm work any housework, or canning primarily for home consumption. For the purpose of this survey, persons are to be considered as hired farm workers who are employed in the packing of fruits or vegetables in a packing house or packing shed located on this farm or operated by this farmer primarily for packing produce from his own farm."

Persons doing farm work were considered "hired farm workers" if they were to be paid cash wages during the week. For example, if a son of the farmer did some farm chores regularly each day, but also worked for cash wages on one or two days during the week he was considered a hired farm worker. If a sharecropper or tenant of the farm operator did any work during the week for pay on the landlord's home farm, he was considered a hired farm worker. However, if a person worked on the farm, but did not receive cash wages, being remunerated with house, lodging, food products, or some small share of the crops or livestock, he was not classified as a hired farm worker. If a farmer reported that he had some custom work done on his farm during the week, the worker or workers involved were considered hired farm workers and included in the employment estimates. However, if the wage rate paid them included the rent of machinery, equipment, or livestock, these wage rates and wages earned were specifically identified on the schedule and were not used in obtaining averages, because they included remuneration for services other than labor.

Since reports were obtained on each person who did any hired farm work at all on the reporting farm during the reporting week, the resulting employment levels differ in certain respects from other statistics on hired farm employment. There is no exclusion of persons working less than 2 days on the reporting farm in the new surveys, although such an exclusion is called for in the establishment reports of the recent Censuses of Agriculture and the BAE employment series based on information from Crop Reporters. All establishment-reported statistics (including those from the new wage surveys) differ from employment statistics derived from a classification of all the population, such as used in the 1940 Population Census or the current Census labor force series. Establishment statistics on hired farm employment include a duplicate count of persons who worked on more than one farm during the week for wages and include persons whose major activity during the week may have been something other than hired farm work, which would mean a different classification of these persons in the population and labor force series. 3/

The employment estimates presented in this report have not been adjusted to the level of any other series. The estimate of the total number of hired farm workers in the United States for September 16-22, 1945 from the enumerative surveys is 427,000, or 15 percent higher than the September 1, and 746,000, or 30 percent higher than the October 1 estimate in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics series on farm employment based on information from Crop Reporters (table 32). At the regional level there are also substantial differences. One important factor making for the difference in levels is that persons working less than 2 days during the week are excluded in the Crop Reporter series. Of the total number of hired farm workers in the United States for September 16-22 estimated from

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3/ Another minor difference in coverage of hired workers is that Censuses of Agriculture exclude persons under 14 years of age, as do the population and labor force series, whereas the new surveys and the BAE series have no exclusion on the basis of age. However, only about 1 percent of the hired farm workers not employed in crews covered in the March 1945 and 4 percent in the May survey and in the September survey were less than 14 years old.

the enumerative surveys, 2,783,000 hired farm workers were employed 15 hours or more during the week. The latter number is intermediate between the September 1 and October 1 estimates of the number of hired farm workers employed 2 or more days during the week in the Crop Reporter series. Other factors are also involved in the differences between the two types of estimates, including other differences in coverage, differences in sampling and estimating procedures, differences in the week to which the estimates relate, and the use of an explicit definition of farm work in the enumerative surveys. The employment estimates derived from the enumerative farm wage surveys represent one approach in the work being done by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on improving the current measurement of agricultural employment.

Table 22.-Comparison of Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of hired farm workers derived from the March, May and September 1945 wage survey enumeration with estimates based on information from Crop Reporters, United States and major regions <sup>1/</sup>

Area	Enumerative survey			Estimates based on Crop			
	estimates			Reporter data <sup>2/</sup>			
	March	May	Sept.	April 1,	June 1,	Sept. 1,	Oct. 1,
	18-24,	20-26,	16-22,	April 1,	June 1,	Sept. 1,	Oct. 1,
	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
United States	1,633,000	2,331,000	3,240,000	1,660,000	2,357,000	2,813,000	2,494,000
Northeast	147,000	186,000	326,000	206,000	305,000	371,000	321,000
North Central	330,000	384,000	523,000	360,000	495,000	639,000	463,000
South	860,000	1,304,000	1,747,000	813,000	1,142,000	1,103,000	1,230,000
West	293,000	457,000	644,000	281,000	416,000	700,000	480,000

<sup>1/</sup> See accompanying text for differences in coverage of the two types of estimates.

<sup>2/</sup> As published in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics monthly report, FARM LABOR.

## 5. Differentiation of "regular" and "seasonal" hired farm workers

Differentiation of hired farm workers into seasonal and regular workers and information on the wages and wage rates of these two groups have not previously been available. The Census of Agriculture supplied information on the numbers of workers hired by month and by the day or week, and also information on the total wages paid during a year to such groups of workers. For want of direct information, the report on workers hired by the month has frequently been used as an approximation to year-round hired workers, but it is not entirely satisfactory.

The important criterion in classification of hired farm workers into regular and seasonal is not the nature of the work performed by the worker, but rather the duration of his employment on one farm. A great part of agricultural work is "seasonal." For example, land preparation is seasonal work in the early spring, cultivating is seasonal work in late spring and early summer, and harvest operations are seasonal work, usually later in the year. All of these operations may be performed on certain farms by regular workers who are employed for all or the greater part of the year, while any of the operations may be performed on other farms by seasonal workers hired for only a limited time. Since hired farm workers cannot be classified into regular and seasonal according to the type of farm work reported for one week, the new surveys are obtaining information on the total number of days during the year for which the farm operator expected to have work for each of his workers. The information provided the basis for grouping workers into several classes as shown in the tables, according to the length of time work on this farm will be available for them, regardless of whether they choose to stay on the farm or seek some other job.

Classification of workers according to duration of employment on a given farm has a definite advantage over asking the farmer himself for a classification into "seasonal" and "regular." The great regional and locality differences in the terminology used by farmers means that direct questions such as "Is this a seasonal worker?" may be interpreted very differently.

## APPENDIX B. METHOD OF MAKING THE SURVEY

The three national surveys of farm wages and wage rates in March, May and September 1945 made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were enumerative surveys, each involving visits by enumerators to a sample of 20,000 farm operators throughout the country.

### 1. Design of the sample

The sample of farm operators for enumeration in the wage survey was selected in two steps. First a sample of 158 counties throughout the country was chosen and next a sample of farm operators in each of these counties was chosen. Sampling methods were used in choosing the 158 counties to permit the development of estimates both by 4 major regions composed of groups of States as shown in table 1 and also for 7 major type-of-farming regions in the country. 1/ The methods provided for representation of the various geographic areas of the country and also for representation of groups of counties classified according to their agricultural characteristics. The 158 counties selected include 101 counties used as a general-purpose sample by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and 57 additional counties covered in the farm wage surveys. 2/

The distribution among regions of the 101 counties of the general-purpose sample is approximately the same as the percentage distribution of farms among regions. As the Northeast and West each have only about 10 percent of the farms of the country, they have only about 10 percent each of the 101 sample counties as compared with about 45 percent in the South and 25 percent in the North Central. Therefore, to obtain satisfactory estimates by regions, it was necessary to add to the number of sample counties in the Northeast and West. This meant that sampling was done at a heavier rate in the Northeast and West, regions in which hired farm workers make up larger proportions of the entire farm working force than in the case of other regions. The 158 counties included in the survey are shown in the attached map.

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1/ Wage estimates by major type-of-farming regions will be presented in a later report.

2/ For detailed accounts of the methods used in selecting the counties, see the following mimeographed publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

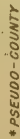
"The Bureau of Agricultural Economics General-Purpose Sample of 101 Counties."

"Technical Supplement to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics General-Purpose Sample of 101 Counties."

"The Bureau of Agricultural Economics Special-Purpose Sample of 158 Counties for Farm-Wage Surveys."

See also Margaret Jarman Hagood and Eleanor H. Bernert, "Component Indexes as a Basis for Stratification in Sampling," Journal of the American Statistical Association, September 1945.

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After the sample counties were selected, sampling rates for farms within the counties were determined in such a way as to make the results self-weighting within each major region and to provide that reports would be obtained on a sufficient number of hired workers to afford wage estimates by regions. When the percentage of farms to be sampled in each of the 158 counties had been determined, the selection of these farms was made according to the master sample techniques. <sup>3/</sup> For each county a map was prepared with a certain fraction of the area of the county designated as sample "segments" for the survey. These maps were sent to the local supervisors in the county with the instruction that every farm was to be included in the survey which had its headquarters within the designated sample segments.

## 2. Enumerative Procedures

For each of the 158 counties included in the wage surveys a local supervisor was employed who, along with one or more enumerators, visited the farm operators in the sample and obtained the wage information. Materials supplied these supervisors and enumerators included, in addition to the maps, schedules used in the survey and explicit instructions on the information desired and on how to proceed to get the information. The enumerators started visiting the sample farmers on the Monday following the week for which the report on wages was to be obtained. The visits to all sample farms in a county were usually completed within 1 or 2 weeks.

## 3. Reliability of Sample Estimates

The number of farms surveyed, the number reporting hired labor, and the number of hired workers reported are shown in table 33, along with the expansion factors used in each region. The expansion factors show the heavier rates of sampling in the Northeast and the West, where 1 out of every 97 and 1 out of every 134 farms were sampled than in the North Central and in the South where only 1 out of every 332 and 1 out of every 481 farms were sampled.

The number of hired workers reported on the sample farms for the week of September 16-22 in each region varied from 1,575 in the North Central to 4,801 in the West. These are the sample frequencies from which the averages shown in the various tables throughout this report have been computed. In most cases each table containing averages is accompanied by a table showing the percentage which workers underlying each average comprise of the region's total hired employment. This percentage can be taken of the number of workers in the sample shown in table 33 to indicate the number of workers involved in any average. In general the averages

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<sup>3/</sup> The actual drawing of the sample within the counties was done by the Statistical Laboratory at Ames, Iowa. For description of the Master Sample techniques, see A. J. King, and R. J. Jessen, "The Master Sample of Agriculture, I. Development and Use, II Design," Journal of the American Statistical Association, March 1945, and R. J. Jessen and E. E. Houseman, "Statistical Investigations of Farm Sample Surveys taken in Iowa, Florida, and California," cooperative bulletin of Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Works Project Administration, Ames, Iowa, June 1944.

have not been shown where the number of workers in the group is less than 100, although there are certain exceptions where averages are shown for fewer than 100 workers.

All estimates based on sample surveys made by field enumeration or by mail questionnaires are subject to sampling error. Averages for groups containing small numbers of workers have larger sampling errors than those for groups with larger numbers of workers. Similarly the employment estimates for minor categories of workers, such as women and children, have relatively larger sampling errors than those for larger categories. In general, the estimated averages for wage rates, earnings, and time worked shown in this report have relatively smaller sampling errors than the estimates of the numbers of hired workers employed. This is true because of the variation among farms in the number of hired workers employed. Farms varied from none in the case of the majority of farms to over 600 hired farm workers on one farm surveyed, while the average number of hired workers per farm was only .68. In the case of wage rates, earnings and time worked, variation of individual workers from the averages was relatively much smaller.

Table 33.-Coverage of farms and hired workers in national enumerative farm wage survey conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 158 counties, September 1945.

Area	Expansion factor	Number of farms surveyed	Farms reporting hired labor, Sept. 16-22, 1945				Hired workers reported Sept. 16-22, 1945		
			In sample	Number	Percent of total	In sample	Number	per farm report- ing hired labor	
United States		19,806	3,481	875,564	18	13,381	3,240,371	3.7	
Northeast	96.8	4,636	1,063	102,898	23	3,371	326,313	3.2	
North Central	332.0	5,532	754	250,328	14	1,575	522,900	2.1	
South	480.7	5,917	863	414,844	15	3,634	1,746,864	4.2	
West	134.2	3,721	301	107,494	22	4,801	644,294	6.0	

Estimates based on data from enumerative sample survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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